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JAPAN

S & T Cooperation With USSR To Increase	C	1
Japanese To Make Grave Visits to USSR Mainland	C	1
New Domestic Pump-Priming Measures Announced	C	1
'To Ward Off U.S. Pressure'	C	1
Measures Outlined	C	3
Nakasone's ROK Visit, S. Korean Opposition Viewed	C	3
NKDP Leaders Oppose Visit	C	5
Once-Only Fingerprinting of Foreigners Proposed	C	5
New Sanctions Against South Africa Announced	C	6
Gotoda Issues Statement	C	7
Burmese Prime Minister Leaves Japan for Singapore	C	8
Niger's Kountche Leaves Japan for North Korea	C	8
Former NLC Head To Join Nakasone Faction	C	9

NORTH KOREA

Chon's Accusations Against North in Bombing Decried	[VNS]	D	1
Student Struggle Will Intensify During Asiad		D	1
[NODONG SINMUN 16 Sep]			
Radio Hails 'Invincible' Korea-China Friendship		D	2
Chong Chun-ki Speech on Struggling Against U.S.		D	4
Kim Il-song Receives Bulgarian Delegation		D	5

SOUTH KOREA

Authorities Investigating Japanese Man in Bombing	E	1
Saudi Crown Prince Arrives for Asian Games	E	1

BURMA

Thai Daily on Khun Sa Battle With Rivals	G	1
[THE NATION 19 Sep]		

CAMBODIA

Hun Sen Condoles Pham Van Dong on Typhoon Damage	H	1	
Sihanouk Leaves Beijing for Paris 16 Sep	[VOK]	H	1

THAILAND

Sitthi Says Copyright Concession Quid Pro Quo	J	1
[BANGKOK POST 19 Sep]		
1st Army Region Commander Interviewed	J	1
[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN 14 Sep]		

Officer on Communist Training of Young Recruits [THE NATION 13 Sep]	J 3
Southern MPs Question Prem Appointments [MATICHON 18 Sep]	J 3
Bank Official Cites Trade Deficit Figures	J 4

VIETNAM

Hanoi Calls Chemical Weapons Charge 'Slandorous'	K 1
Former USSR Envoy Receives Ho Chi Minh Order	K 1
NEAN DAN Urges Continued Management Renovation [16 Sep]	K 1
Hue City Party Organization Holds Congress	K 3
District in Ha Nam Ninh Holds Party Congress	K 4
Ben Tre Province Aids District Congresses	K 6
District in Ha Tuyen Holds Party Congress	K 6

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Opens 37th UMNO General Assembly	O 1
Cites Foreign Policy Objectives	O 1
Fears 'Brainwashing' of Media	O 1
Admits Tin Purchases [AFP]	O 2
Mahathir Says Group Emulating Zionists in U.S.	O 3
Committee Formed To Study New Economic Policy	O 3

SINGAPORE

Singapore Premier on Economy, Foreign Trade [Paris LE FIGARO 12 Sep]	O 4
Burmese Prime Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit	O 5

PHILIPPINES

Further Reportage on Aquino's Visit to U.S.	P 1
U.S. Support Assured	P 1
Prospects 'Bright' for Loan Terms	P 1
Medical Aid for Military	P 2
Students Criticize Aquino for 'Begging' for Aid [AFP]	P 2
Con-Com Discards Zone of Neutrality Provision	P 3
Further on Neutrality Vote [KYODO]	P 3
Provision May Allow Nuclear Weapons Storage [KYODO]	P 3
Military Launches Reprisal Operation Against NPA	P 4
Defense Official Warns of Coming NPA 'Storm'	P 4
Ex-NPA Rebel Reveals Ilocos Norte Terror Plan [BUSINESS DAY 18 Sep]	P 5
Cordillera Guerrilla Leader Rejoins NPA [PERYODIKO DABAW 4 Sep]	P 6
Balweg's Military Contact Reportedly Murdered [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 18 Sep]	P 7
Proposed MNLF-Cordillera Alliance Reported [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 18 Sep]	P 8
Misuari Orders Provisional Government Created [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 18 Sep]	P 9

Government, MNLF Agree on Moro Secretariat	P 10
Deputy Minister To Meet Salamat In Saudi Arabia	P 11
BMIP Welcomes Offer for Muslims To Join Talks [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 18 Sep]	P 11
Honasan, Kapunan on Cease-Fire, Stability [VERITAS 11-17 Sep]	P 12
Partido ng Bayan Leader Banned From U.S.	P 21
Former MF Claims Aquino Issued Detention Orders [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 17 Sep]	P 21
Correction to Visayas Militarization	P 22

S & T COOPERATION WITH USSR TO INCREASE

OW191033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union ended four days of talks on science and technology cooperation in Tokyo Friday with an agreement to promote cooperation in agriculture, the peaceful use of nuclear power and other fields, a Foreign Ministry official said. The talks were the first of their kind in seven years after an earlier series was broken off, partly due to Japanese sanctions against Moscow in connection with the situation in Poland. .

Soviet and Japanese delegates to the talks agreed to promote cooperation in the agricultural and nuclear power fields -- the two areas they had cooperated in previously. Specific new topics in these fields will be decided through diplomatic channels. Japan is interested in the epidemiological aspects of nuclear power, while the Soviets show interest in nuclear fusion, the official said. In agriculture, Japan proposed cooperation in the use of genetic resources. It also showed interest in exchanges of information on electric generation and wave gears, the official said. The Soviets proposed such new areas as the peaceful use of space, research on marine resources, systems for forecasting big earthquakes, and biotechnology among others.

The two nations agreed to hold the next talks in Moscow next year, the official said.

JAPANESE TO MAKE GRAVE VISITS TO USSR MAINLAND

OW190839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Japanese with ancestral graves in mainland Soviet Union will be allowed to pay homage at their tombs between September 23 and 30 for the first time in 10 years, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Five Japanese visitors, accompanied by two government officials, will leave Niigata on September 23 for Khabarovsk and Okha, carrying only identification cards issued by the Japanese Government. Based on the July agreement, similar grave visits to the two Soviet-held northern islands -- Shikotan and Habomai -- and Sakhalin were conducted in July and August. The September visits will be the final ones allowed this year, according to the agreement. Grave visits to mainland Soviet Union were permitted until 1976.

NEW DOMESTIC PUMP-PRIMING MEASURES ANNOUNCED

'To Ward Off U.S. Pressure'

OW190129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The government Friday adopted a 3.6 trillion yen package of pump-priming measures with the aim of mitigating the adverse effects on the economy of the sharp rise in the yen's exchange value. The government expects the eight-point package, approved at a meeting of economic ministers, to expand domestic demand mainly by ensuring an extra 3 trillion yen worth of public investment to increase public works and to encourage purchases of houses. It is the largest additional public investment contained in such an economic measure.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said earlier this week that the government will make its best efforts to attain the official 4 percent annual growth goal set for the current fiscal year ending next March. The set of "comprehensive" measures is also aimed at warding off U.S. pressures for Japan to boost its domestic demand and thereby increase its imports of U.S. products. The United States has called on Japan and West Germany to increase their domestic demand as a means of helping to correct trade imbalances. The package, the largest of its kind, follows similar reflationary packages the government announced in April and May.

The government has not specified how it will finance the envisaged projects, saying it will leave the "funding" issue to later discussions. The matter will likely be decided next month when the government submits a supplementary budget to the Diet. The government is widely expected to increase issuance of "construction" bonds to finance the package despite Nakasone's avowed policy of terminating budgetary dependence on deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990.

The latest package is being unveiled against the backdrop of an economic slowdown stemming from the yen's upswing since September last year. The yen has risen more than 50 percent against the dollar in the 12 months since then, cutting into export earnings of Japanese firms. The economy contracted in the first quarter this year -- for the first time in 11 years -- by 0.5 percent in real terms and showed a marginal 0.9 percent growth in the second quarter.

Officials who briefed reporters on the package said the government is not able to say, in figures, what effects the latest measure will have on the economy.

Along with the expansion of public works, the package features a 5 percent subsidy for the cost of large-scale private projects to be inaugurated in fiscal 1986 and 1987, targeting the creation of about 120 billion yen worth of new projects in the current fiscal year.

The measures also include plans for promotion of housing construction, increased capital investment by private industries, additional tax credits to bail out small businesses hit hard by the yen's upswing, increased employment and the passing on of windfall profits from the yen's rise to consumers.

The package also includes a broadly worded paragraph on Japan's monetary policy, apparently leaving the issue to the Bank of Japan to decide. "Monetary policy will be managed properly and flexibly," it says. The U.S. has urged Japan and West Germany to reduce their official discount rate, a fee charged on lending to commercial banks, to relax credit conditions, also as a spur to their domestic economies. But the central banks of Japan and West Germany have so far refused to comply with the U.S. request.

The last item in the package is the government's pledge to make further efforts to contribute to international society, especially by "flexibly" extending its economic aid to developing countries. But the section is lacking substance as it merely reiterates such previously announced intentions as participation in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, an agency sponsored by the World Bank to attract more private investment to developing countries.

Measures Outlined

OW190111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The following are highlights of the eight-point economic package announced by the government Friday.

(1) The government will seek to ensure additional spending of 3 trillion yen for public investment including 1.4 trillion yen for public works and 700 billion yen for expanding the quota of mortgages available from the governmental Housing Loan Corp. by 30,000 units.

(2) Official housing loan systems for individuals will be expanded to promote housing construction, and capital investment by utilities and telecommunications companies will be encouraged.

(3) The government will promote deregulation and provide incentives to spur urban redevelopment and to increase private-sector projects including the initiation in fiscal 1986 of the construction of a road crossing the Tokyo Bay and leisure centers.

(4) The government will provide loans with "ultra low" interest rates to bail out small firms in specific areas hit hard by the yen's appreciation.

(5) Necessary measures will be taken to prevent further employment and to promote employment.

(6) Windfall profits from the yen's rise and lower crude oil prices will be further refunded to consumers through such measures as a cut in the price of imported beef and in air fares.

(7) The government will employ monetary policies properly and flexibly with due attention paid to economic conditions within and outside Japan and the international monetary environment.

(8) Japan will participate in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) to ensure a continued flow of funds to developing countries in financial difficulties.

NAKASONE'S ROK VISIT, S. KOREAN OPPOSITION VIEWED

OW181319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul Saturday and Sunday to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games and meet President Chon Tu-hwan following a serious diplomatic row over remarks made by a Japanese cabinet minister.

Tokyo-Seoul relations also became awkward due to the postponement of a Seoul visit by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko for her health reasons. President Chon invited the prince, heir to the throne, as proxy of his father Emperor Hirohito who was supreme leader of both Japan and Korea when the Korean peninsula was under Japanese colonial rule between 1910 and 1945.

Japanese Government sources said there would not be a Seoul visit by Nakasone if the royal trip set for this autumn was not postponed.

The attendance of a foreign government leader at a sports event like the Asian Games is "quite unusual," the sources added.

The South Korean Government will roll out the red carpet and provide maximum security for Nakasone in the wake of the bombing at Kimpo International Airport Sunday followed by the brief seizure of the Japanese Embassy's Culture Center in Seoul Wednesday by a group of five knife-wielding students protesting the prime minister's visit. Five Koreans were killed and more than 30 others injured in the terrorist attack at the airport which, South Korean authorities suspect, was aimed at sabotaging the Asian Games by North Korean agents or subversive elements loyal to Pyongyang.

The student activists, including two women, said in leaflets they distributed that Nakasone is coming to Seoul to bolster the Chon administration and that the Asian Games will only perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

Major South Korean newspapers also objected to the Nakasone visit with the TONG-A ILBO saying in an editorial: "We do not sincerely welcome Prime Minister Nakasone raising his hands in the (Olympic) Stadium built by our blood and sweat." The CHOSON ILBO, the newspaper with the largest circulation, also said in an editorial the Nakasone visit should be reconsidered.

The Japanese sources characterize Nakasone's Seoul trip as a "goodwill visit designed to show Japan's support to the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics" also to be held in Seoul.

It will be Nakasone's second visit to Seoul in almost four years. He broke Japan's diplomatic practice when he chose South Korea, not the United States, in January 1983 for his first overseas trip as prime minister. It was the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister since normalization of Tokyo-Seoul ties in 1965. Chon came to Tokyo in September 1984, also the first official visit to Japan by a South Korean president. The Seoul government lauds Nakasone for enhancing bilateral relations to the highest level since that time.

Ironically, he is going to Seoul following what many South Koreans and Japanese believe to be the most serious diplomatic crisis between the two countries. It was caused by Masayuki Fujio who, as education minister, angered the Koreans when he recently said Korea was partly responsible for Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910, the start of Japan's colonial rule which lasted until the end of World War II in 1945.

Seoul reacted to the statement by threatening to put off the first bilateral ministerial meeting set for earlier this month and suggested that Fujio resign. Nakasone dismissed Fujio from the cabinet member. [as received] The action pleased the Chon government, which sent Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to Tokyo for a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari on September 10. In a rare action, Nakasone made a personal apology for the Fujio statement in a meeting with Choe. "In all sincerity, we will continue efforts to promote bilateral relations of friendship and goodwill in order to heal the wound" the Koreans sustained, Nakasone was quoted as telling Choe.

Apart from the diplomatic row, South Korea is also complaining about its huge trade deficit with Japan and the status of Koreans living in Japan, particularly the fingerprinting requirement under the Japanese Alien Registration Law.

The Nakasone-Chon meeting is expected to cover these issues as well as the regional and world situation, the Japanese Government sources said.

NKDP Leaders Oppose Visit

OW181343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 18 KYODO -- South Korean opposition party leader Yi Min-u opposes Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul this weekend, Eiichi Nagasue, vice chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), said Thursday. Nagasue met Nakasone to brief the prime minister on his recent trip to South Korea in his capacity as vice president of Socialist International, the London-based organization of socialist parties in capitalist countries. Nagasue quoted Yi, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, as saying he opposes any foreign government supporting the "militarist" government of President Chon Tu-hwan.

It is not good for Nakasone to visit Seoul at present because of hard feelings the Koreans have toward Japan as a result of former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's remarks on Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, Nagasue quoted Yi as saying. Nakasone dismissed Fujio as cabinet member because of the statement.

Nagasue said two other prominent dissident leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, also voiced objection to Nakasone's Seoul visit to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games Saturday.

Nakasone will also meet Chun to discuss bilateral and international problems, government sources said.

ONCE-ONLY FINGERPRINTING OF FOREIGNERS PROPOSED

OW181335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 18 KYODO -- The government has finalized its policy to change the controversial alien registration law and limit the fingerprinting for foreigners to only once instead of every five years as it is required at present, a senior government official disclosed Thursday. The official said the government will submit to the next Diet session foreign nationals aged 16 or older living in Japan for one year or longer to give their fingerprint only once when they initially go through the alien registration. The law currently requires such foreigners to be fingerprinted each time they apply for renewal of their alien registration certificate every five years.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will inform South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan about the change when he visits Seoul Saturday and Sunday to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games and hold talks with Chon.

The official said the new policy was finalized within the related ministries of the government, saying that "a conclusion has been drawn. Police are not against it. The matter was discussed between the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and the National Police Agency, the official said.

Many foreign residents, mostly Koreans, refused to be fingerprinted, charging that the requirement infringes human dignity.

The deterioration of relations with South Korea, caused by a statement by then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio that Korea is partly responsible for Japan's 1910-1945 annexation of the Korean peninsula, prompted the government to decide on changing the fingerprinting requirement, as Nakasone is to visit South Korea this weekend, political analysts said.

NEW SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA ANNOUNCED

OW190207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The government announced Friday four additional sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on new orders for imports of iron and steel, to press the white-led Pretoria Government to abolish the system of apartheid, or racial segregation. The sanctions, approved by the day's cabinet meeting, were announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda.

They include suspension of issuance of visas to South Africans wishing to come to Japan for tourism and discouraging Japanese tourists from going to South Africa. The punitive measures also include suspension of reciprocal landing of each country's airliners and a ban on Japanese public servants using international flights of South African Airlines. Although there have been no chartered flights between the two countries over the past 20 years nor an agreement on regular flights, the cut in air links will have an impact as a punitive measure, according to government officials.

The government, however, excluded an embargo on iron and steel imports which have already been contracted as well as iron ore imports. Japan imported 196 million dollars worth of iron and steel from South Africa in 1985, which accounted for 11 percent of Japan's total imports from South Africa. It was also equivalent to 9 percent of South Africa's total exports of the products.

The government did not ban imports of South African coal, in line with the 12-member European Community (EC) which imposed sanctions taken against the Pretoria government Tuesday. A Foreign Ministry official explained that coal was excluded following close consultations with EC and U.S. officials on coordinated sanctions. The EC's sanctions are limited to such measures as a ban on new investment in South Africa and an embargo on imports of South African iron and steel and on gold coins. Government officials said Japan wanted sanctions that were "neither stronger nor weaker" than those imposed by the EC and the U.S. The U.S. Congress has already approved a package of tough sanctions, including a ban on new investment and an import ban on uranium, coal, iron and steel, to which President Ronald Reagan has expressed strong opposition.

Japan has previously limited diplomatic links with South Africa to the consulate-general level, regulated investment and loans and limited exchanges in the fields of sport, culture and education in protest against apartheid. It has also banned exports of computers to the South African Army and police and halted imports of krugerrand coins.

The statement said the additional measures were taken to make clear Japan's position on the South African issue. The measures will remain in effect "until the South African Government shows a concrete will to abolish apartheid," it said.

In the statement, Japan called on all parties concerned to resolve the issue through talks. It urged the South African Government to release unconditionally antiapartheid campaigner Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, make a political decision to legalize the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and other antiapartheid groups, and begin talks as soon as possible with black leaders on a wide level. "Japan wishes the apartheid problem to be resolved at the earliest possible date," the statement said. It also said Japan, together with other countries, has called on the South African Government at every possible opportunity to promote fundamental changes to abolish apartheid. But no signs of improvement have been observed in the South African situation so far, and the situation has become so serious that it cannot be left unresolved, it said.

The import ban on iron and steel will be implemented possibly within a month after legal procedures based on the trade control law are completed, a Foreign Ministry official said. Other sanctions will be carried out immediately, he said.

The official said Japan cannot expect South Africa to take quick action to change its apartheid system, but the sanctions will help create an environment for talks on the issue.

Japan pledged in the statement to offer further cooperation to help improve the status of South African blacks and extend economic assistance to South Africa's neighboring countries which have been affected by the problem.

Gotoda Issues Statement

OW190333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The following is an unofficial translation of the statement issued Friday by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda on apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. The translation was made by the Foreign Press Center, which is affiliated with the Foreign Ministry.

1. The Government of Japan, desiring that the problem of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa would be peacefully solved as early as possible, has appealed, in concert with other countries, to the South African Government on various occasions to take steps for fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing apartheid, and to all the parties concerned to begin talks toward a solution.

With a view to conveying to the Government of South Africa Japan's consistent position that fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing apartheid should be made, the Government of Japan has kept its relations with South Africa down to consular, not diplomatic, level; restricted investment and financing; forbidden the exports of arms to South Africa; refrained from importing arms from that country; prohibited, by applying more strictly existing laws and regulations, the exports of computers which might assist the activities of such organizations as the armed forces and the police which enforce apartheid, and urged all those concerned to cooperate in voluntary halting of imports of krugerrands and all other South African gold coins.

2. However, the situation in the South Africa, which shows no sign of improvement, has led to such a serious stage that some steps must be taken.

The Government of Japan, therefore, renews its appeal to all the parties concerned to reach a solution of the problem through dialogue, and it especially requests the South African Government to make a political decision to release unconditionally Mr. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, to lift the existing ban in anti-apartheid organizations such as the ANC and PAC, and to begin talks with a wide range of black leaders as soon as possible.

The Government of Japan will take, in a spirit of cooperation with other countries, the following additional restrictive measures with a view to conveying its position until the Government of South Africa, taking into consideration those requests of the Government of Japan, demonstrates its concrete will to abolish apartheid:

- (1) to forbid imports of iron and steel
- (2) to suspend issuance of tourist visas for South African nationals and to request Japanese people to refrain voluntarily from touring to South Africa
- (3) to confirm suspension of air links with South Africa
- (4) to prohibit to use the international airlines of South Africa Airways by government officials.

3. It is the intention of the Government of Japan to continue to expand and strengthen its cooperation to raise the social status of the black people of South Africa, aiming at the creation of an environment conducive to the solution of the problem through dialogue. It is also determined to strengthen its economic cooperation with the neighboring countries which may suffer economic difficulties from the development of the South African situation.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES JAPAN FOR SINGAPORE

OW180839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha wound up his nine-day Japan visit Thursday and left for Singapore. Kha arrived here September 9 and met Emperor Hirohito and had talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

NIGER'S KOUNTCHE LEAVES JAPAN FOR NORTH KOREA

OW190513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Seyni Kountche, president of Niger's Supreme Military Council, left here Friday for Pyongyang after ending a four-day official visit to Japan.

During the four-day visit, Kountche met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to exchange views on Japan's cooperation in providing technical assistance to Niger and Japan's economic sanctions against South Africa. Kountche told reporters Thursday that he can return home encouraged that future relations between Japan and his country will be bright.

FORMER NLC HEAD TO JOIN NAKASONE FACTION

OW180939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Toshio Yamaguchi, former secretary general of the recently disbanded New Liberal Club (NLC), expressed his wish to join the LDP's faction led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a meeting Thursday with the premier.

Yamaguchi, a newly enrolled member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, is the fourth to enter the Nakasone faction from the disbanded NLC, following Takashi Kosugi, Akira Amari and Juro Morita.

With the entry of Yamaguchi, the Nakasone faction, the third largest faction within the LDP, will increase its strength to 88 Diet members, 63 of them from the powerful Lower House. The strength of other LDP factions as of Thursday was: Tanaka faction, 141; Suzuki faction, 89; Abe faction, 83; and Komoto faction, 28.

CHON ACCUSATIONS AGAINST NORTH IN BOMBING DECRIED

SK190720 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] On 17 September, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced a so-called interim report on the outcome of the investigation into the bombing incident at Kimpo airport. In the announcement, the ring preposterously concluded that the bombing incident had been committed either by spy agents or some impure elements incited by the North.

Such maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring concerning the bombing incident at Kimpo airport are designed to suppress our students and people who are struggling to check the Asian Games by linking them to the North and to hold the Asiad successfully at any cost.

No sooner had the bombing incident taken place at Kimpo airport than the Chon Tu-hwan ring linked it to the North and conducted the investigation on the basis of such a premise. Even the interim report on the investigation was also announced on the basis of this assumption, without due cause. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has systematically maneuvered to use the bombing incident to suppress students, youths, and our popular masses engaged in the anti-Asiad struggle by linking them to the North.

Whenever it is faced with crises or unfavorable incidents, the Chun Tu-hwan ring habitually employs the hackneyed trick of suppressing by linking these problems to the masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should know that it can never stop our masses' struggle against the Asian Games no matter what brazen-faced tricks it may employ.

STUDENT STRUGGLE WILL INTENSIFY DURING ASIAD

SK181233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 15 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 September commentary: "Is the Closing of Campuses Part of the Sports Games?"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have perpetrated the fascist outrage of forcibly closing campuses on the pretext of staging the Asian Games. According to a report, on 13 September the puppets convened emergency meetings at many universities, including Seoul National University, and decided there to close the school gates and prevent students from having access to universities.

On 12 September, the puppets held a meeting of chiefs of the School Affairs departments of 23 universities and colleges in Seoul, Inchon, and other areas of Kyonggi Province and decided to recess classes at those universities and colleges where table tennis, taekwondo, and volleyball games are to be held during the Asian Games. Such an early decision by the puppets to close the campuses is an expression of their uneasiness and fear and a blatant reactionary offensive against the campuses.

South Korea has been turned into a place where fascism and violence are rampant.

When an international sports event can be held smoothly only by forcibly closing campuses, while not being satisfied with the present situation in which all athletic stadiums and facilities are heavily fortified with barbed wire and campuses have been surrounded by the heavily armed puppet police forces and armored vehicles, we can easily predict what will become of the international games.

The puppets are advertising that their forcible closure of these campuses was a step to smoothly hold the Asian Games and that, therefore, it was inevitable. However, this is a foolish and clumsy trick.

The South Korean students' opposition to the holding of the Asian games in Seoul is due to the fact that the puppets are attempting to utilize the games for their insidious political purposes. The South Korean students are condemning the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul, claiming that the games are designed to fatten the U.S. imperialists, maintain and strengthen the military dictatorship, perpetuate division, and obliterate the masses of people.

Capitalizing on the Asian Games, the puppets are running wild to suffocate the movement for independence and democracy, to maintain and prolong the military fascist rule, to inspire North-South confrontation, and to create circumstances for permanent national division. This being the case, how can the youth and students who are burning with justice look on with folded arms?

The puppets persistently invited the sports games, which the people have unanimously opposed, and have gone so far as to enforce a political vacation at the point of a bayonet simply because the students are opposing the games. Nothing can justify this.

The struggle of the South Korean youths and students against the Asian Games has now been further intensified in South Korea, and this struggle is anticipated to be further intensified from this week. The people of all strata, including religionists, have joined this struggle. As a result, this struggle has become more fervent.

With their order to close campuses, the puppets are trying to dampen the fighting spirit of youths and students and to hold Asiad events in an empty school grounds in a bid to achieve their criminal aim. The sports games the puppets are trying to host, while expelling students from the campuses, locking up citizens in their homes, and unleashing puppet army soldiers and police in plain clothes and special agents on the streets, will be a disgrace to the history of the Asian Games.

The South Korean youths, students, and people have declared that they will more stubbornly wage their struggle while the games are held. The puppets can close the gates of some universities and colleges, but they will not be able to dampen the fighting spirit of youths and students.

RADIO HAILS 'INVINCIBLE' KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP

SK190524 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0925 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk entitled "The Invincible Korea-China Friendship is Based on Relations of Intimacy Between the Leaders of the Two Countries"]

[Text] Korea-China friendship is being deepened and is blossoming beautifully as time passes.

Various impressive facts and special friendly relations are overflowing in the chronicle of relations between Korea and China, which were forged amid the arduous struggle against the imperialists and have been strengthened and developed by overcoming various trials and storms.

The year 1982 was marked as a significant year in the history of Korea-China friendship. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who treasures the Korea-China friendship and always pays deep attention to developing this friendship, visited the PRC from 16 to 26 September. The great leader's visit to China in 1982 was an historic event which further strengthened and developed onto a higher stage the militant friendship and unity forged with blood between the parties and people of Korea and China. Throughout his visit to China that year, the great leader made great contributions to accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries of Korea and China -- powerful socialist strongholds in the East -- toward consolidating peace in Asia and in the world, and toward strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist forces.

When we ask about the Korean-China friendship, which is being consolidated into an invincible friendship, we cannot think of it without the relations of intimacy between the leaders of the parties and the states of the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The leaders and people of Korea and China long ago came to a mutual understanding and deepened mutual trust and intimacy by frequently visiting and meeting with each other without adhering to diplomatic customs and formality. It has thus become a tradition that the leaders of the two countries come to mutual understandings and deepened trust while frequently visiting and meeting with each other without adhering to diplomatic practices and formality. This tradition has been excellently passed on generation after generation.

The respected leader, who realized and developed the great tradition of Korea-China friendship through relations of deep intimacy with Chinese party and state leaders, visited China and further deepened the relations between the people of the two countries, who jointly struggle and advance while helping and supporting each other.

In June 1983, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited China. This visit was an epochal event which realized a new milestone in the chronicle of Korea-China friendship. Respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, again visited our country in May 1984, and then again last May.

Through such visits, especially amicable relations and communist faith have been deepened between the party and state leaders of Korea and China. Because there are such relations, the destinies of the people of Korea and China have been permanently linked with each other and the Korea-China friendship is being further consolidated so as to be invincible.

The party and state leaders of Korea and China discussed questions of mutual interest and reached agreement whenever they visited each other, expressing full support for and firm solidarity with the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. This served as a great contribution toward accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries of Korea and China, toward ensuring peace and security in Asia and around the world, and toward expediting the victory of the world people's anti-imperialist cause for independence.

The Korea-China friendship, which has a long historic tradition of over a half century, is a common asset more precious to the people of the two countries than anything else. Safeguarding this great invincible friendship and inheriting and developing it generation after generation correspond to the basic interests of the revolution and to the aspirations of the people of the two countries.

In the future, as in the past, our people will treasure the Korea-China friendship and make every effort possible to defend and develop this friendship. The great Korea-China friendship will blossom over the generations by overcoming any storm, no matter how violent it may be.

CHONG CHUN-KI SPEECH ON STRUGGLING AGAINST U.S.

SK181058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting was held Wednesday at the February 8 House of Culture to mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Expose and Smash the Revolutionary Manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialists", a concluding speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea on September 18, 1946.

Attending the meeting together with working people of all walks of life in Pyongyang were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other cadres. Chong Chon-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his concluding speech clearly indicated the principled stand to be firmly adhered to by our people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and ways and tasks to wage the anti-U.S. struggle. In the work the great leader clarified how the Korean people approach the United States entirely depends on the U.S. attitude toward our country.

This reflects the independent principles of our party's foreign policy of maintaining friendship with the country which respects the interests of our nation and supports the democratic independence and sovereignty of our country and of thoroughly rejecting and fighting against any state which encroaches upon our nation's dignity and interests.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic have maintained the basic policy of realising the national reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any outside interference, proceeding from the firm chuche-based stand that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves at any cost, and put forward a large number of reasonable proposals and propositions for its realisation. But our reasonable proposals and patent efforts failed to yield the desired fruit.

Chong Chon-ki further said: At the beginning of this year we took a new epochal step of forgoing military exercises and urged the United States and the South Korean side to respond to this and advanced the proposal for talks of military authorities in June last.

We took even a step for sending more than 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army to the peaceful construction sites and called upon the United States and South Korean authorities to adopt the same peace measure as ours.

However, our proposals and propositions have not yet been realized, and the United States and the South Korean side have not positively responded to our sincere and untiring efforts. It is entirely due to the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their manoeuvres for a new war of aggression that our fair and reasonable proposals and peace initiatives for national reunification have not been realized and our nation has suffered the tragedy of division for over 40 years. He exposed the crafty plots woven by the U.S. imperialists to get the '86 Asian Games and '88 Olympic Games staged in Seoul and use them for the creation of "two Koreas" and consolidation of the military fascist dictatorial system.

The reporter continued: As unanimously demanded by the South Korean people and students, the U.S. imperialists should not pursue its colonial rule in South Korea any longer but go home at once, taking along the aggressive forces and nuclear and all other lethal weapons which they illegally shipped into that part of Korea.

In order to remove the source of war from the Korean peninsula and to create prerequisite to the peaceful reunification, the tripartite talks and talks of military authorities proposed by us should be realized. Whether the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to the proposal for the tripartite talks and talks of military authorities or not will be a touchstone showing whether they truly want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification or not.

The Korean peninsula should be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone to prevent a war and consolidate peace in our country. We strongly hold that the United States take a step for dismantling nuclear weapons and equipment deployed in South Korea, stopping all forms of nuclear war exercises and withdrawing its troops without delay.

In order to ease tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula and open a favourable phase for its peaceful reunification, the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the North and the South.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

SK191039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented President Kim Il-song with a gift from Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING JAPANESE MAN IN BOMBING

SK190256 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The joint investigation team in charge of investigating the terrorist bombing at Kimpo airport is now tracing the conduct of a Japanese national, Koma (Pipisu), 50, who entered Korea through Kimpo airport on 14 September, the day the bomb blew up at Kimpo airport.

According to employees of a hotel in Seoul where Mr Koma had stayed, Mr Koma spoke the Pyongyang dialect and Chinese fluently and had many suspicious aspects about him, including assumed Korean and Chinese names.

In particular, the police obtained information about Mr Koma from a Korean woman in her thirties named Han, known as Mr Koma's lover. According to this woman, Mr Koma told her "Everything has been completed. I will go back to Japan," shortly before his departure for home on 17 September. Suspecting that he might be involved in the bombing incident, the police are now investigating him.

According to the police, over the past 5 years, Mr Koma has made many trips to Korea and met frequently with the woman Han. He reportedly stayed in a hotel in Seoul after arriving in Seoul on 14 September on the day the bombing took place and stayed there for 4 days, until 17 September, when he left for home in Japan.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES FOR ASIAN GAMES

SK181221 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- Crown Prince Faysal 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia arrived here Thursday afternoon with a 17-member entourage to attend the general assembly meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) and observe the 10th Seoul Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20-Oct. 5.

Upon his arrival at Sungnam Airfield on the outskirts of Seoul, Faysal said he will make utmost effort for his Saudi Arabian athletes to achieve good results in the Seoul Asiad. Faisal is a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the Saudi National Olympic Committee. He also heads the Saudi Youth Welfare Ministry.

The Saudi Crown Prince voiced confidence that his kingdom would win a gold medal in soccer. The Saudi soccer team has trained in a camp for seven months to prepare for the games, he said.

He went on to say that a special committee was formed this year in his kingdom to promote exchanges of sports and youths between Seoul and Riyadh.

THAI DAILY ON KHUN SA BATTLE WITH RIVALS

BK190117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Khun Sa, a narcotics warlord, yesterday dispatched troops from the Burmese interior to strengthen his force battling other Burmese rebel groups for control of opium-producing areas and smuggling routes along the Burmese-Thai border.

Border Patrol Police (BPP) sources said Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) sent about 250 fighters from its Muang Tuan and Muang Sad bases, located about 50-70 kilometres from the mountainous border, to the SUA stronghold of Doi Lang in anticipation of attacks by the Burma Communist Party (BCP) and the Wa National Army (WNA) guerrillas.

The SUA stronghold is located on Doi Lang mountain, about two kilometres from the Thai border opposite Mae Ai District in the northern province of Chiang Mai.

A senior BPP officer predicted a new round of fighting between the rival forces on Doi Man Thong Luang mountain which serves as a SUA base since the BCP and the Wa minority ethnic guerrillas are preparing for the attack.

He said about 600 Khun Sa's followers still hold Lak Taeng, Man Thong Luang and Doi Lang mountains, controlling the opium fields, heroin refineries and smuggling routes along a 10-kilometre border strip.

The BPP officer said the SUA lost its base on San Doi Laem mountain to the allied forces of the BCP and the WNA during a week-long battle which started on September 12.

About 700-800 Wa and communist guerrillas, he said, drove the SUA fighters off Doi Laem and seized three heroin refineries belonging to Khun Sa.

He said the warring forces were in need of fresh ammunition and food supplies, and that was probably why there was a lull in fighting yesterday.

Seven Wa and BCP rebels have been killed while 20 wounded in the fighting in which 30 SUA soldiers were killed and many injured, said the BPP source.

He said it was too early to predict the outcome of the fighting, the latest in two decades of battles to control the huge narcotics profits in the Golden Triangle, which borders Thailand, Burma and Laos.

Khun Sa founded the SUA in 1964 and now controls more than 70 percent of the Golden Triangle's opium and heroin trade.

The BCP needed the heroin profits to enroll more soldiers for its 38-year-old armed rebellion against Rangoon since Beijing cut off all financial aid seven years ago to improve relations with the Burmese government.

The communist movement had earlier agreed to form an alliance with a faction in the WNA to fight Khun Sa's forces. The agreement had been worked out for their common interest in drug trafficking.

HUN SEN CONDOLES PHAM VAN DONG ON TYPHOON DAMAGE

BK180822 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a condolence message to Comrade Pham Van Dong, president of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message says:

I was very moved and sad upon learning that on 6 September, Typhoon No 5, called "Wayne," caused loss of life and a lot of damage to state and collective property in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Ha Son Binh Provinces.

On behalf of the entire Cambodian people, the PRK Council of Ministers, and in my own name, I would like to share with you, and through you, the suffering of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the affected areas. Under the clear-sighted and astute leadership of the SRV Government, I am convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people, with a tradition of valiant struggle to brave difficulties, will overcome the consequences of this natural disaster and quickly normalize the victims' lives.

SIHANOUK LEAVES BEIJING FOR PARIS 16 SEP

BK180736 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Beijing say that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, CGDK president and chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] left Beijing last Tuesday for Paris, France. Afterwards he will attend the UN General Assembly in New York.

The reports say that during his week-long stay in Paris, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will meet French leaders and some high-ranking and important French officials. The Samdech will continue his journey to New York to attend the 41st session of the UN General Assembly which opened last Tuesday.

SITTHI SAYS COPYRIGHT CONCESSION QUID PRO QUO

BK190135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that amending the copyright law to comply with U.S. demands is a "quid pro quo" for the U.S. extending Thailand's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) for exports to the United States.

He said the copyright concessions are like using "a small shrimp to catch a bigger fish."

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said that when he negotiates with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on trade issues, the Government's decision to amend the copyright law to protect U.S. goods will give him more bargaining power.

Citing an earlier case, ACM Sitthi said Thailand lowered import duties on cotton from the U.S. to avert "a calamity" in its textile industry from the Jenkins Bill, later vetoed by President Reagan.

He said that this time round Thailand has to give up something again in exchange for the eight-year extension of GSP. The amendment will help in future trade negotiations with the U.S. too, he said.

Whether this will completely satisfy the U.S. is not the problem, he said, since the copyright protection is only one of 15 concessions demanded by the U.S.

ACM Sitthi said that if the public decides the copyright amendment is harmful to national interests, the legislation can be amended during its scrutiny stage in Parliament.

The Foreign Minister said he feels that Thailand has not offered much at all to the U.S. in exchange for the GSP extension.

He said that such issues as the patenting of pharmaceutical products, have not been raised yet. Thailand agreed to only three concessions -- one of which is the copyright amendment -- in order to maintain preferential treatment for its goods under the GSP.

1ST ARMY REGION COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

BK181429 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 14 Sep 86 pp 54, 55

[Interview with Major General Watthanachai Wutthisiri, commander of the 1st Army Region; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] The 1st Army Region played a role in past coups, what are your views now that you are the commander?

[Watthanachai] The past is past. As far as I am concerned, we should use laws, rules, and regulations to deal with problems. I will try to respect the law. [paragraph continues]

We have said that we will act democratically and we will honor that. We will not resort to force. That is what I feel. As for myself, I must obey my superiors' orders -- the prime minister, the defense minister, and the army commander. I don't think I will become involved in politics. But as a senator I have the right to consult with fellow senators and MP's about the country's affairs. We will have to help each other and cannot just ignore things if we intend to be honest and loyal to the country. There should be no problems. MP's love the country and the ministers work with determination. The country should march ahead. This is what I feel.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Would a coup still be necessary in the event of a crisis?

[Watthanachai] I never think about it. It is better not to think about it or to broach the subject. I dislike people who make suggestions about what should or should not be done. Different people have different ideas. We should not talk about the past, this is how I feel. A large paper would say: If you don't behave, the military may.... I think it is better not to put words in other people's mouths. I feel that changes that take place within the limits of the system are all right. If things do not work out, parliament is dissolved or government is changed, that is all right. If this happens three or four times things will improve. This is what I feel, I don't know what others may think. It is fair to let the democratic system make decisions.

However, certain naive people have criticized the prime minister about various matters. How can you criticize him after you yourself chose him as prime minister? Why did you choose him in the first place then? But once he was chosen, he was criticized by students, among others, who should know the rules. The MP's chose the prime minister, why should protests be directed at him? I don't understand it. Why didn't they pick someone else? I am just using this as an example. We must play by the rules.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] The military reportedly does not accept political party leaders; will you comment?

[Watthanachai] This is just hearsay. Who are they whom the military does not accept? I don't know of anyone. It is all hearsay spread by the press. How can you not accept the people whom you elected? I don't know what other people may think but that is how I feel. I do not like the fact that politicians do not forgive each other but would rather continue attacking each other. People will become tired of this. It is all right as long as nobody lights a fuse. I think in this system, the winners are happy and the losers are disappointed. It seems to be a custom that in our democratic system there must be arguments.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Which parties do you like?

[Watthanachai] The democratic system takes time to work properly. I feel that political parties are not stable because MP's and ministers change parties. They should try to stick with one party and try to do a good job and one day they will be rewarded. The law now prevents party switching but people who want to switch will do so before registering for new elections; this makes the party system unstable. If MP's waver and continue to change parties, people will not know for whom or what party to vote. [passage omitted]

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] What do you think about the current political situation?

[Watthanachai] I cannot comment on that now because the current parliament was just formed and I don't have inside information. But I think the situation will improve because fortunately there are many contributing factors, as well as the decrease in interest rates. Looking at it as a citizen, things should improve.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Will you comment on the security situation?

[Watthanachai] There should be no security problems now. I think the direction that the army commander has taken is correct. There is no place that is inaccessible now.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Does the 1st Army Region continue to implement Policy 66/23?

[Watthanachai] Yes, the 1st Army Region now has only a few communist terrorists in the areas where Prachuap Khirikhan and Rat Buri Provinces meet. Their numbers are dwindling. Actually they are not communists but people who came from other areas to smuggle goods or cut logs illegally.

OFFICER ON COMMUNIST TRAINING OF YOUNG RECRUITS

BK180915 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] A jungle camp overrun by soldiers in Trang last Sunday was used by communist insurgents to train young recruits, Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchampong said yesterday.

Wanchai said the recruits trained at the camp in Palian District, about 44 kms from the provincial seat, were between 15 to 18 years old.

"They are not serious ideologues but only youngsters who were fond of having their hands on weapons," he said.

But he did not say how many recruits were trained at the camp, which was located in a jungle about 50-60 kms from the district. Photos captured from the camp showed some of the recruits during training, he added.

Wanchai said soldiers discovered the camp after a band of gunmen clashed with policemen at a checkpoint and fled into the jungle.

"We then sent in soldiers in pursuit and found the camp," he said.

SOUTHERN MP'S QUESTION PREM APPOINTMENTS

BK181409 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] According to a report from Pattani Province, on 8 September the Islamic Committee of the five southern provinces of Pattani, Narathiwat, Songkhla, Satun, and Yala sent a letter to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon about cabinet appointments. [paragraph continues]

The letter pointed out that six Democrat MP's were elected in the five southern provinces and that the Democrat Party secretary general had pledged to voters in three Malaysian border provinces that if the party won five seats or more in those provinces it would give a cabinet post to one of the MP's. As it turned out, the party won five seats in those three provinces but the prime minister did not appoint any minister from among the five MP's whose names were on the list submitted to him by the Democrat Party. The letter sought clarification from the prime minister.

BANK OFFICIAL CITES TRADE DEFICIT FIGURES

BK181355 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] According to Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, director of the office of the director of the Bank of Thailand, in August Thailand suffered a 100 million-baht trade deficit. Exports in August totaled 18,800 million baht, a 4.6 percent decrease from the previous month, while imports totaled 18,900 million baht, a 10.8 percent decrease from July, largely due to a decrease in oil prices. Balance of payments in August registered a 3,532 million baht surplus. Capital inflow was 1,700 million baht, of which the private sector accounted for 1,000 million baht.

From January-August, there were 23,000 million baht in balance of payment surplus; only 4,700 million baht balance of payment surplus were registered in the same period of 1985. During the period, export value increased by 17.5 percent, while import value decreased by 7.6 percent, resulting in a trade deficit of only 8,000 million baht, compared with previous year's deficit of 43,700 million baht.

HANOI CALLS CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGE 'SLANDEROUS'

BK181201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing radio reported on 16 September that at the 15 September Geneva conference on chemical weapons, the chief delegate of so-called Democratic Kampuchea claimed that Vietnamese troops had used chemical weapons to inflict casualties on the Cambodian people.

This is a familiar slanderous allegation aimed at smearing the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia, deceiving world public opinion, and diverting public attention from China's unchanged attempt to constantly breathe life into the genocidal Pol Pot clique to undermine the security of the PRK and the rebirth and national reconstruction of the Cambodian people.

It is noteworthy that Beijing radio has spread this slanderous and fabricated news. This is an ill-intentioned move aimed at misleading public opinion at a time when the world is demanding the setting up of a court to try the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

FORMER USSR ENVOY RECEIVES HO CHI MINH ORDER

BK181717 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy foreign (?minister) of the USSR and former Soviet ambassador to Vietnam. At a ceremony held in Moscow on Sept. 17, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem handed the Vietnam's [as received] distinction over to B.N. Chaplin.

Speaking at the ceremony, Dinh Nho Liem brought out the outstanding contributions of the former Soviet ambassador to Vietnam in promoting the comprehensive Soviet-Vietnamese relations over the past 10 years.

In reply, B.N. Chaplin thanked the Vietnamese party and state for presenting him with Vietnam's high honour. He said he would do his best to further enhance the unshakable friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples as expounded in the agreement reached by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Truong Chinh at a meeting on August 12.

NHAN DAN URGES CONTINUED MANAGEMENT RENOVATION

BK161022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[16 September NHAN DAN Editorial: "Continue Renovating the Economic Management System and Ensuring the Autonomy of Basic Units"]

[Text] To abolish the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization resolutely and shift completely to the system of socialist economic accounting and business with planning as the central task in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum, the Political Bureau has issued a draft resolution on guaranteeing the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business.

Encouraged by the new management system and due to the favorable conditions created by this system for them to step up production, many factories, state enterprises, and small industry and handicraft cooperatives have obtained good initial results in a situation replete with difficulties. Various textile mills of the Federation of Textile Enterprises have gained considerable useful experience in implementing the new management system, and their achievements in production have proved the correctness of the Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing the basic units' autonomy in production and business as well as of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum.

Some outstanding features of the renovation of management and the progress in production at these textile factories can be cited as follows:

- First, production and management have been rearranged and reorganized, and the management apparatus has been streamlined and made more efficient to achieve high economic results;
- Second, the textile factories are procuring sufficient raw materials by themselves by drawing from many different sources and by absolutely practicing economization;
- Third, a dynamic planning system is being applied in conjunction with the implementation of the socialist economic accounting and business system, and plans are linked with the market and society's demands; and
- Fourth, initiative is being taken to apply measures aimed at promoting technical advances and in-depth investments.

All central state-operated textile enterprises have fulfilled their production plans. If the few pieces of their equipment which is too old are replaced and a sufficient supply of spare parts ensured, the output of these enterprises can be increased by 150 percent over their current production.

The renovation of the economic management system should continue to be concretized and institutionalized. Some changes in the division of managerial responsibilities and in guaranteeing the basic units' autonomy in production and business should be verified in practice and should continue to be amended and perfected. Initial results have shown that we must resolutely renovate the economic management system in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum and that the Political Bureau's draft resolution on ensuring the basic units' autonomy in production and business should continue to be implemented.

This is an extremely important guideline aimed at creating the momentum to bring into full play the role of laborers as masters along with their enthusiasm, to give rise to a mass movement for zealously carrying out the three revolutions, to make the best use of all production capacities, to step up production with high economic efficiency, and to stabilize the people's living conditions. This is also a correct implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in economic management.

The center, composed of various central sectors, has the right to make decisions in key fields of activity and on the disposition of the national economy's strategic materials, which should be placed under centralized, unified management. The basic economic units have the right to autonomy in production and business and to procure sufficient raw materials by themselves to develop production according to the guidelines and tasks set by the state. They must strictly practice economic accounting, conduct business honestly, and respect the law.

In the process of practicing their autonomy in production and business, the basic units are encountering many difficulties regarding supplies, import-export, finance, pricing, bonuses, and wages, which they have neither the capability nor the power to overcome. All echelons and sectors concerned should continue guiding and assisting the basic units in removing these obstacles. Resolutely renovating the economic management system and continuing to ensure the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business are to help promote the development of production and stabilize the people's living conditions.

HUE CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK181011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Report by NHAN DAN correspondent Anh Trang from Hue Municipality]

[Summary] "From 12 to 16 September, the communists in Hue Municipality held their Fourth Party Congress with the pride of having turned the dependent consumer municipality into a productive and cultural city of tourism where the people live off their own labor."

After liberation, the U.S.-puppet regime left behind in Hue many serious social vices, especially the scourge of unemployment. "Among the 83,000 people of working age in the inner city, there were only 6,000 who had stable jobs, 21,500 traders, 50,000 jobless, and thousands of heroin-addicted youths."

In order to find employment for the people, the municipal party committee has motivated the people to restore various traditional professions such as welding, brass molding, sculpture, carpentry, embroidery, and conical hat making. More new professions have also developed. "So far, the city has set up 7 enterprises, 73 cooperatives, and 173 handicraft and small-industry teams. The handicraft and small-industry sector alone has absorbed over 30,000 workers who, mostly shiftily from trade business to production, are working in 14 different branches that produces 450 groups of merchandise consisting of thousands of different items. A number of goods have been sent as supplies not only to the province itself but also to other provinces. These goods include conical hats and other items made from aluminum and wood. Many export goods made from locally available raw materials in large quantities such as broomsticks, rattan and bamboo items, blinds, wooden articles, and traditional fine art objects contributed to raising the province's 1985 export production value to 4.3 million rubles."

Agriculturally, the city has been able to "increase its annual rice cultivation area by nearly 10,000 hectares, and with the application of various intensive cultivation steps, the city has been able to increase its annual volume of rice production by 3 and 1/2 times more than in the preliberation period."

Not satisfied with what has been gained so far, 320 delegates representing 4,817 party members in the city to the congress scrupulously reviewed their deficiencies and shortcomings such as "failing to stage a vigorous struggle between the two paths and to carry out harmoniously the three revolutions. The greatest difficulties now encountered by Hue City are that its material-technical bases are still weak; its production development efforts are slow; the quality of certain products turned out by the city is poor; its efforts to control the sources of goods and money are still confused; and its management mechanism is heavily characterized by a subsidy-based administration. Tens of thousands of laborers have yet to get stable jobs. The lives of cadres and laboring people continue to face numerous difficulties."

In addition, "a few party cadres and members have degenerated and become ideologically deviant, thus affecting the party's prestige."

Those participating in the congress aired hundreds of opinions about the questions of assessing the country's actual socioeconomic situation, maintaining control over distribution, circulation, prices, wages, and money, strengthening the state apparatus and the state's management role, and bolstering the leadership skills of the party and its fighting strength.

In order to make Hue a cultural and tourism center of the country and an industrial, distribution, and circulation center of Binh Tri Thien Province, "from now until 1990, the party organization and people of Hue Municipality will strive to increase their industrial, handicraft, and small-industry production value by 1.6-fold, agricultural production value by 1.2-fold, gross social products by 15 percent, and state-run economic sector revenue by 14.7 percent over those in 1985; further stabilize and improve the people's lives; and carry out family planning in order to reduce the population growth rate to 1.5 percent."

The congress elected a new executive committee for the municipal party committee consisting of 51 members who are much younger and better educated than those of the previous committee. The congress also launched an emulation movement to score achievements to greet the upcoming fourth provincial party organization congress and the Sixth National CPV Congress.

DISTRICT IN HA NAM NINH HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK141500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

["Article" by radio correspondent (Tran Ngoc Ho) on "19th Party Organization Congress" of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province]

[Summary] "The party organization of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, held a 5-day congress from 26 to 30 August. The 280 delegates representing more than 12,000 party members of various grass-roots party organizations in the district who attended the congress worked intensively, seriously, and with a high sense of responsibility toward the local party organization and people as well as toward the upper echelons.

"The congress conducted lively discussions on, gained a thorough understanding of, and contributed practical suggestions to the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee. It also enthusiastically discussed and unanimously adopted a report on the status and tasks of the executive committee of the Hai Hau District party organization. The congress elected a new district party committee of 49 members representing the intellect of the entire district party organization. The new party committee is responsible for leading the local party organization and people in successfully implementing the resolution of the congress and electing a delegation composed of 40 comrades typifying the intellect and revolutionary militancy of the Hai Hau District party organization to attend the fourth congress of delegates of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization.

"The success of the 19th congress of the Hai Hau District party organization takes on an extremely important significance. Coming in the wake of the broad political drive to implement various directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat on carrying out self-criticism and criticism and held immediately after the congresses of various grass-roots and district party organizations, the congress of the Hai Hau District party organization has really achieved a new step of development and has improved the party organization's perception of its political tasks in the new stage and its capability to guide the implementation of these tasks. The congress has also infused fresh vigor into the mass revolutionary movement and further strengthened its solidarity with the party and various administrative and mass organizations to develop strong points, resolutely overcome shortcomings, and strive to successfully fulfill the tasks and plans laid down recently."

Hai Hau is a large district in the Bac Bo Delta with nearly 15,000 hectares of cultivable farmland and a population of more than 270,000. Since 1981, due to the renovation of its economic management system and to the elimination of bureaucratism and state subsidies, Hai Hau has increased its rice yield from 5-6 to more than 8 metric tons per hectare and its grain output from about 98,000 to more than 116,000 metric tons. The district's contributions to the state, the building of material and technical bases for cooperatives and the district itself, and the people's living standards have been increased fairly substantially.

"While holding discussions and making analyses to correctly assess the district's recent strong points and achievements, the congress of the Hai Hau party organization paid attention to drawing lessons from its experiences in firmly grasping and creatively implementing various party Central Committee resolutions; from the province's leadership and guidance; and from the will for the revolutionary offensive, the spirit of self-reliance, the bold thinking and actions, the readiness to assume responsibility, the bold innovations, the concrete, realistic, and dynamic style of leadership of the party organizations, administration, and mass organizations from the district to the village level."

A noteworthy feature of the congress of the Hai Hau District party organization was its readiness to look squarely at remaining weaknesses and shortcomings so as to seek ways to overcome them. During the self-criticism and criticism drive, the district party committee had attached importance to closely guiding the efforts to eliminate the tendency of overemphasizing accomplishments and the fear of mentioning shortcomings.

The congress unanimously adopted the guidelines for Hai Hau's tasks and its planned targets for the next 3 years. The district will strive to increase rice output to 85 quintals per hectare by 1988; to step up salt, salt-water fish, and small industry and handicraft production; to deliver to the state 21-22,500 metric tons of paddy annually; to reduce the population growth rate to 1.6 percent; and to send about 5,000 people to build new economic zones each year.

To achieve these objectives, the congress adopted a series of measures including increasing investments for production; building additional material and technical bases; consolidating and perfecting the new production relations; and continuing to renovate the managerial mechanism more vigorously to improve the product contract system in agriculture, strictly control trade and the market and, especially, implement various policies aimed at ensuring the laborer's legitimate interests, augmenting accumulation of the collective's capital, and completing the deliveries of products and goods to the state.

Attention will be given to building party, administrative, and mass organizations; correctly and harmoniously settling relations between the party leadership, the working people's mastery, and state management; and really bringing into full play the people's right to mastery in all fields of state, social, and economic management. All work must be brought to the knowledge of the people, decided by the people, voluntarily carried out by the people, and controlled by the people.

"Along with setting forth new guidelines and tasks which require great efforts to accomplish, the Hai Hau District party congress has elected a new, younger executive committee endowed with higher capabilities and quality. The average age of the new district party committee members is 40.2, a drop of 1.4 years from the previous committee. Two of the committee members are under 30 years old."

With its absolute confidence in the party Central Committee and in the people's strength, the Hai Hau District party organization is determined to strive to effect a more drastic and comprehensive new change in its new term

BEN TRE PROVINCE AIDS DISTRICT CONGRESSES

BK181354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has assigned members of its standing body to district and city party organizations to help them hold party congresses. Various district party organization congresses reviewed their tasks and discussed measures to exploit potentials on labor, land, and materials. They also discussed ways and means to improve the people's daily life, overcome shortcomings raised in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, build pure and strong party organizations, while combining economic building with national defense task to fulfill all obligations toward the state.

The province has helped Ba Tri, Binh Dai, and Thanh Phu Districts formulate general plans and improve the agricultural, fishery, forestry, and industrial economic structures, thereby closely combining economic building with national defense. Giong Trom, Chau Thanh, Mo Cay, and Cho Lach Districts and Ben Tre City have strengthened the agroindustrial structure and combined socioeconomic development with national defense tasks. Various districts and cities of Ben Tre have also sent candidates for joining party committees and strived to meet requirements on energy and materials, while electing more young male and female cadres to various executive committees of district party organizations.

DISTRICT IN HA TUYEN HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK190743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Since completing basic party organization congresses, the Ha Tuyen Provincial Party Committee has assigned many cadres to various districts and towns to help them organize district party organizations congresses.

Vi Xuyen district party organization has held a congress to discuss tasks and orientations for the days ahead, contribute ideas to documents to be submitted at the Sixth Nationwide CPV Congress, and discuss the political report of the provincial party congress. Various basic party organization congresses in the province have elected their new executive committees to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks and enhance the quality of cadres at grass-roots units.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR OPENS 37TH UMNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Cites Foreign Policy Objectives

BK180933 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0916 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- United Malays National Organization [UMNO] president Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday the UMNO-led government will give priority to ASEAN as a regional pact though the objective of establishing a common market has yet to be achieved. Malaysia would continue cooperating with Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore but the extent of its relations with the Philippines would be determined after that country had formulated its new constitution. Opening the 37th UMNO General Assembly here, he said it would be in order for the government to reiterate its policies, including its foreign policy, as the country had only recently formed a new government. On Singapore, the prime minister said Malaysia was ready to consider the republic's request for help in water supply but its recognition of the importance of water to Singapore would not be at the expense of its own interests. Dr Mahathir said the government would also make a detailed study of Malaysia's membership in the Commonwealth to ascertain the benefits from such membership and compare it with Britain's relationship, especially with non-Commonwealth countries. Malaysia, he said, needed friends of the same standing as it and not big powers that viewed this country as a "client state." After ASEAN, Malaysia's priority in terms of its foreign policy and relations was:

The Organization of Islamic Conference (ICO).

The Non-Aligned Movement and support for the United Nations and a number of its agencies.

Dr Mahathir said a detailed study of Malaysia's membership in the Commonwealth was necessary because of a marked difference in the treatment of the white and non-white members. He observed that students from Europe and the United States who were not members of the Commonwealth, for instance, were getting special treatment while Malaysian students were subjected to tuition fees that were so high "we end up indirectly helping the English and other students." Dr Mahathir also said that from its relations with other non-aligned countries, Malaysia was not likely to get any assistance from them. However, as the "third force", they acted as a balance in the rivalry between the Eastern and Western blocs. He said Malaysia still wished to have cooperation with Islamic nations and Muslims wherever they might be although it was aware that: "There were Islamic nations that liked to create trouble in other Islamic countries."

Fears 'Brainwashing' of Media

BK181231 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1153 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (ONA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad Thursday expressed fears of the possibility of some local journalists and newspapers having been "brainwashed" by the foreign mass media into carrying out activities to subvert Malaysian life values and culture.

There was also a likelihood of the foreign press having succeeded in using opposition parties for the purpose of destroying this country, the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] president said when opening the 37th UMNO general assembly at the UMNO complex here. He said that in the beginning, only the foreign mass media was engaged in the brainwashing process in the country, leading to a gradual change in the people's values. But now, there were local journalists and newspapers that had been converted by the brainwashing, he added. "It is no longer necessary for the foreign press to subvert our life values and culture. We ourselves have taken over this role," he said. On the "connection" between the foreign mass media and opposition parties, Dr Mahathir said that in other countries, racialists, racists and chauvinists were generally condemned by the foreign press. But for Malaysia, these same newspapers supported the racist and racist parties like the Democratic Action Party (DAP) and the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party or Parti Islam Semalaysia (PAS), he added. He said he was puzzled by this and wanted to know whether there was a link between these foreign newspapers and PAS and the DAP.

Dr Mahathir also asked whether there was a possibility of PAS and the DAP being used as tools for the destruction of Malaysia, which numbered among the Muslim-ruled countries that were democratic and stable. He criticised the foreign mass media which he said was actively trying to undermine the economic strength and unity of Malaysia. He said that in the economic front, foreign Zionist-owned media were found to have helped the non-Malay racist parties disseminate statements overseas claiming the Malaysian Government was not strong, did not have the people's support, was corrupt and likely to fall at any time. This had led to foreign investors losing some of their confidence in the country's stability. Dr Mahathir also referred to Malaysians who made use of the names of foreign media and magazines to discredit national leaders, including himself. He said the rumour mongers had at one time claimed that the FORTUNE magazine had published an article saying the Malaysian prime minister was the richest prime minister in the world. When nobody could confirm having read the article, they resorted to various prevarications, claiming that the particular issue of the magazine had been banned in Malaysia or that the magazine in question was not the FORTUNE but the BUSINESS WEEK or FORBES magazine. He said that although the report was proven to be untrue, the lie continued to be spread until today.

"There were Islamic nations that frequently clashed with one another and practised a nationalism that was so extreme as to relegate Islam to second place.

"There were Islamic nations that had become Marxist or client states of the United States. [quotation marks as received] He said Malaysia only supported the United Nations and its agencies to serve as a forum when it needed to speak to the rest of the world. Malaysia would attend United Nations General Assembly sessions and meetings in dealing with the drug menace as this was a problem of not just this country but also the whole world. Dr Mahathir said the Look East policy would be continued because the cultures and morality of Eastern nations were compatible with those of Malaysia.

Admits Tin Purchases

BK190302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 19 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has confirmed controversial Malaysian Government tin purchases on the London Metal Exchange (LME) in 1980 in a bid to shore up prices.

He told the annual convention of his United Malays National Organization (UMNO) Thursday that the foray failed because the LME changed its rules to protect shortsellers. "With that (the change in rules) their members were saved and the tin price came crashing down," he said. Businessmen said that Dr. Mahathir's disclosure was the first official admission of government intervention in the LME.

Dr. Mahathir did not disclose the amount of money the Malaysian Government lost in its abortive bid to corner the tin market but industry sources said that it probably ran into tens of millions of Malaysian dollars. He said that the operation, approved by the cabinet in 1980, was aimed at saving jobs in the tin industry. Dr. Mahathir said that the government moved into the LME to buy up tin after a group of LME members began selling forward tin at discounts. "They did not own even a single pound (of tin) but hoped their actions would reduce tin purchases and depress the price," he said.

Dr. Mahathir said that the government moved in at this stage to mop up the contracts to force the sellers to buy back higher priced metal to fulfill their contracts at a later date. "But the LME cheated by changing the rules of trading when the time came for its members to fulfil their promises," Dr. Mahathir said, adding "they said that these promises need not be kept."

MAHATHIR SAYS GROUP EMULATING ZIONISTS IN U.S.

BK181307 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1158 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep 18 (OANA-BERNAM) -- A movement has emerged in Malaysia seeking to emulate the Zionist hold on the political, economic and social spheres of the United States, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday. He said this was gathered from books written by two American on the Zionist movement and by a doctorate student from India.

A comparison showed that the Malaysian movement was similar to the movement in the U.S. he told reporters after opening the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] general assembly here. Dr Mahathir was elaborating on his speech at the assembly in which he said the Zionists were trying to undermine the government as they could not accept the fact that a country governed by Muslims could be stable.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO STUDY NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

BK181037 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A 15-man committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba has been formed to determine why the objectives of the New Economic Policy have not been achieved. The committee will work out the measures required to achieve the objectives. Members of the committee include five ministers, Malay businessmen, and senior government officials.

These details were given by the prime ministers, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur after opening the 37th general assembly of the United Malays National Organisation, UMNO, the main component party of the ruling National Front. He said that the views of all, including those who give adverse comments about various aspects of the implementation, will also be taken into consideration. [passage omitted]

Singapore

SINGAPORE PREMIER ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN TRADE

PM181417 Paris LE FIGARO In French 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by Alain Peyrefitte -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Alain Peyrefitte: After many years of exemplary development, Singapore suffered a severe recession in 1985. How do you plan to overcome it?

Lee Kuan Yew: The 1985 recession had both external and internal causes. We are not capable of influencing the external factors, other than by campaigning for more trade freedom. We have tackled the internal factors. Our production costs were becoming too high. We have therefore reduced contributions to the Central Provident Fund (retirement fund) for 12 percent of employees, frozen wages, and in general reduced general costs such as rents and property tax. We have also reduced company tax and income tax to stimulate business and encourage investment.

New investments are the key to future development. We need such investment to set up new growth industries. We have also increased our productivity and improved our position compared with our competitors -- Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. If we are competitive we will attract new investment and will diversify our economy and in this way we will keep up with innovations and changes.

Alain Peyrefitte: Singapore has not yet normalized its relations with China, despite your visits to Beijing and Deng Xiaoping's visit to Singapore (unlike France which normalized its relations with China 22 years ago, although it does not have the same geographical and ethnic links with that country as Singapore). Do you intend to put an end to this anomaly?

Lee Kuan Yew: We will end this anomaly when the Indonesians have normalized their relations with China. Singapore will not benefit from being ahead of its partners in the region. We have exchanged trade missions. Business trips and tourism between our countries have been made easier. Our economic relations are being developed beyond traditional trade with new spheres of activity such as the refining of Chinese crude oil, hotel management, an airport and port development. Progress is slow because China does not have much foreign exchange.

Alain Peyrefitte: Your government wants to diversify its trade partners to consolidate its independence. France wants to do the same. How do you explain the fact that France holds such a modest place as 15th position among your partners?

Lee Kuan Yew: Historically speaking, our commercial and economic relations were established first with the countries in the region and then with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth countries. I presume France's main ties were with its European neighbors and its former colonies, especially in Africa.

French companies have not concentrated their activities in this region as the Germans have done. That is a pity. France excels in many technological spheres and could win a greater share of the Asian market. The French hoped for a resumption of ties with the Indochinese states during the Vietnam war. Unfortunately, that did not happen. [paragraph continues]

The war ended in 1975 and the Vietnamese started a new Indochinese war in 1978 when they attacked and occupied Cambodia. Until that war ends and rebuilding really begins, France ought to concentrate its attention on the ASEAN countries.... [Passage omitted]

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

BK181611 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Burmese prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, has arrived for his first official visit to Singapore. He is here at the invitation of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who was in Burma last January for an official visit. U Maung Maung Kha and his delegation were met on arrival at Changi Airport by the acting labor minister and minister-in-attendance, Mr Lee Yock Suan, and senior officials. Tomorrow, the Burmese prime minister, who is on a 3-day visit, will call on President Wee Kim Wee at the Istana [Palace -- FBIS]. U Maung Maung Kha will also hold discussions with Mr Lee Kuan Yew and attend a dinner hosted by the prime minister.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AQUINO'S VISIT TO U.S.

U.S. Support Assured

HK190325 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan vowed to give all-out support to the Philippine Government, including the build-up of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to enable it to cope with any threat. The U.S. support was assured by President Reagan when he released for disbursement the \$150 million appropriated by the U.S. Congress for the Philippines. One hundred million dollars will be for economic assistance, \$50 million for military aid and \$20 million in medical aid [figures as heard]. Both President Aquino and President Reagan also agreed that the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement will be respected through its current term until 1991.

Still on President Aquino's visit, to the U.S., the Philippines expects to get a total of \$996.7 million assistance and loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as a result of President Aquino's visit there. The visit also elicited an announcement from President Reagan that the United States stands ready to back President Aquino in her efforts to create a stable and secure land. It also elicited a positive response from the American business sector to invest in the Philippines, particularly in agribusiness, international communications and export-oriented industries. The U.S. will also assist Philippine efforts to expand its exports to other nations.

In Manila, the U.S. Embassy said President Aquino and President Reagan have agreed to cooperate to expand trade and investments between their two countries. It also said that Secretary of State George Shultz and Philippine Minister of Trade and Industry Jose Concepcion agreed to establish a sub-cabinet special working group to expand exports from the Philippines and encourage U.S. private investment in the Philippines.

Prospects 'Bright' for Loan Terms

HK180748 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In Washington, prospects were bright for the Philippines to acquire liberal terms on the payment of the \$26 billion loan from the World Bank, the IMF, and some 400 creditor banks. This resulted from a meeting between President Corazon Aquino and top officials of the World Bank and the IMF last Tuesday -- Wednesday Manila time.

Meanwhile, President Aquino may also get more aid pledges aside from the \$505.4 million U.S. assistance already promised for 1986, said a senior administration official. The official, who requested anonymity, stated that any declaration on more assistance will be made following Mrs Aquino's meeting with President Reagan on Wednesday. Philippine officials reported that the entire U.S. assistance, including the \$200 million presented earlier by Secretary Shultz, were all promised to the country even before the assumption to power of Mrs Aquino. Thus, this plus the new pledges would bring to \$800 million the U.S. aid to the Philippines.

Medical Aid for Military

HK190717 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Some 83,000 kilograms of medical supplies are expected to arrive in Manila from the United States tomorrow. The supplies are being sent by the Pentagon under orders from President Ronald Reagan. The Pentagon announced that it would provide \$10 million worth of medical assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, President Reagan also approved the sale of more supplies by Filipino businessmen at the Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base. He also authorized a 10 percent salary increase to 45,000 Filipino workers on the two American bases. All these were the results of President Aquino's visit in the United States.

STUDENTS CRITICIZE AQUINO FOR 'BEGGING' FOR AID

HK190840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 19 (AFP) -- Students Friday criticized President Corazon Aquino here for "begging" for aid during her current U.S. visit and said they expected her to follow Washington's dictates on her return. Some 100 members of the left-leaning League of Filipino Students (LFS) chided her in between anti-U.S. tirades at a rally near the U.S. Embassy after she met President Ronald Reagan and addressed a joint session of Congress.

"The president seems to be begging," LFS officer Robert de Castro, a university student, told the demonstrators at a park across from the embassy. He said U.S. aid sought by Mrs. Aquino was being used by Washington as "economic blackmail" to retain its two military bases in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino's firm stand, which she repeated to Mr. Reagan, has been to "keep our options open" on the fate of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval base after their lease expires in 1991. Talks on the issue are due in 1991.

Mr. de Castro said he expected Mrs. Aquino to return next week carrying out U.S. orders to "eliminate all the rebels in the Philippines."

"This is why the root problem of the Philippines is U.S. imperialism."

Mrs. Aquino told Mr. Reagan and the U.S. Congress that she was determined to exhaust all peaceful means to end a 17-year-old communist insurgency so that she will have a moral basis to use force if such efforts fail.

Posters carried by the demonstrators and addressed to Mrs. Aquino said "What music will we dance to now?" and "Cory, we are your troops against the imperialist Americans."

CON-COM DISCARDS ZONE OF NEUTRALITY PROVISION

HK190723 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] has approved by a vote of 29-15 the removal of Section 3 of the constitution which would designate the Philippines as a zone of neutrality, banning all foreign troops, bases and facilities. Also discarded is the transitory provision banning these after the expiration in 1991 of the treaty between the Philippines and the U.S. on the matter of the military bases. The Con-Com, after a second reading, passed a compromise provision proposed by twenty-six of the commissioners which states that the Philippines will uphold its national interests and an independent foreign policy, with its sovereign rights and self-determination as the most vital consideration in all future agreements.

Further on Neutrality Vote

OW181205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 18 (KYODO) -- A commission drafting a new constitution for the Philippines Thursday scrapped a provision advocating neutrality and banning the presence of foreign military bases in the country. The 47-member commission voted 29-15 to delete the provision earlier approved by a committee which formulated the article on general principles in the proposed charter. The commission, however, appears likely to retain a provision declaring the Philippines 'a nuclear-free country.'

The commission was created by President Corazon Aquino last March to frame a new charter to replace the 1973 Constitution which critics say was tailored to fit the needs of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

The United States maintains its two largest overseas military facilities, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, in the central part of the main Philippines island of Luzon. An agreement on the bases between the U.S. and the Philippines expires in 1991 and is scheduled for renegotiation in 1988. Aquino has said that she will respect the treaty until 1991 but stressed that she will keep her 'options open.'

A proposed substitute provision signed by 26 commission members said that foreign military facilities can remain only under a new treaty which may be ratified on a referendum called by the congress.

PROVISION MAY ALLOW NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE

OW190923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The 47-member commission in drafting a new constitution for the Philippines Friday approved a provision in the proposed charter which may allow the storage of nuclear weapons in the country. The commission voted 26-0 to reverse an earlier proposal completely banning nuclear weapons and declaring the Philippines a nuclear-free country. The rest of the commission members were absent when the vote was taken.

Commissioner Adolfo Azcuna, sponsor of the provision on the floor, told reporters the new provision allows the storage of nuclear weapons if it is "consistent with the national interest."

The provision, Section 4 of Article II (Declaration of Principles and State Policies) of the proposed charter, was approved following the defeat Thursday of another provision advocating Philippine neutrality and the banning of foreign military bases in the country. The new provision states: "The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

The United States maintains its two largest overseas military facilities, the Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base, in the central part of the main Philippine island of Luzon. The U.S. has maintained a policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons in these bases but anti-nuke groups claim certain indirect evidence confirms their existence.

MILITARY LAUNCHES REPRISAL OPERATION AGAINST NPA

HK190645 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The New Armed Forces of the Philippines announced that it has launched a massive operation to capture some 150 NPA rebels who attacked a PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in Barangay San Francisco, San Pablo City the other day [17 Sep]. In the said NPA raid, one civilian was killed and 7 soldiers wounded.

As this report goes on air, the military continues with its operations in San Pablo City and nearby towns in order to capture the rebels who escaped in an army truck. When informed of the NPA violence, Armed Forces chief General Fidel V. Ramos announced yesterday that the military will go all out against the CPP-NPA.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL WARNS OF COMING NPA 'STORM'

HK190153 Manila PNA in English 0047 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 19 (OANA/PNA) -- A top defense official Thursday accused the communists of spreading rumor of a military coup d'etat as a smokescreen of their plot to grab power. Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary of defense for plans and programs, described the handiwork of the communists as like a magician showing his right hand but manipulating with his left hand.

The communists are very tricky and we should watch out, he said. That is exactly what the communists are doing to fool the people to show that they support the Aquino government but in reality, they are the ones out to seize political power, Agunod said. He said the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA) and its political arm, the National Democratic Front (NDF), are determined to ruin the country's economy. Agunod attributed this to the continued NPA ambushes and attacks on military detachments and townshalls. He also said the unprecedented strikes by labor unions across the country were communist-instigated. Agunod said that to frighten the businessmen, the CPP-NPA has intensified its so-called progressive tax collections in the countryside.

He said the guerrillas are now on their second storm of their armed struggle to topple the government. Under this phase, the NPA can muster between 100-200 armed men during raids and attacks of military units. The first storm was completed when former President Marcos fled the country last February. During the Marcos era, the communists were able to isolate the people from the government by blaming Marcos for all the ills in the country, Agunod added.

Agunod warned it would be futile to wage a war with the NPA's if they would reach the so-called third storm wherein they would gather the strength of 1,000 men to attack military units. We can kiss goodbye if we reach that stage, God forbid, Agunod said. The fourth storm is the actual occupation of government and the bloody purging of the population, Agunod said. While there is still time, the people must now lend their support to the government to fight communism once and for all, he said.

EX-NPA REBEL REVEALS ILOCOS NORTE TERROR PLAN

HK181341 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Sep 86 p 22

[Text] A former New People's Army amazon yesterday confirmed a plan of the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA to sow terror in Ilocos Norte.

Mylene F. Gambiao, 20, alias Ka [comrade] Rea, revealed this in a signed statement which she gave to lawyer Don Alciar, chairman of Vintar, Ilocos Norte peace and order council after she had surrendered to military authorities.

She said the planned terrorism is a prelude to the merger of the Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Benquet, Mt. Province, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao, Isabela, Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino under the communist sphere influence.

Ka Rea, as she was known among insurgents in Ilocos Norte, narrated how she and her group went around on CPP instructions to conduct political training seminars among the barrio folk in Ilocos Norte.

She said Ilocos Norte is "covered," adding that the same is happening to all the other neighboring provinces in the north.

She said the rebels plan to seize the Laoag City, the capital of Ilocos Norte, to give CPP access to their international undertakings.

She also cited areas for political and military training and rendezvous points where contacts of communist countries are to be made.

Ka Rea, who said she was disgusted with the movement, also named the active supporters of the insurgency movement in the North, including civilian and government personalities.

Assassinations and ambush cases were deliberately planned by the local party chapter, Ka Rea said. Among these cases is the execution of an NPA commander by his own men.

She said liquidation squads called "Unit Partisano" and "sparrow unit" carry out these operations.

The "Unit Partisano" or city partisans are lightly armed and performed their activities in urban areas, she said. The "sparrow unit" conducts its missions along highways and are mobile and heavily armed, she added.

Higher party operatives are lightly armed to make them inconspicuous while going about their business, she said.

Ka Rea dismissed the ongoing ceasefire talks adding that the CPP/NPA is not bound by whatever arrangements the NDF and the Philippine Government will arrive at.

"The struggle will continue to its projected and logical conclusion," she said.

CORDILLERA GUERRILLA LEADER REJOINS NPA

HK170559 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 4 Sep 86 p 4

[By Cordillera News & Features]

[Text] A ranking member of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), which split from the New People's Army (NPA) four months ago recently rejoined the NPA.

In a signed statement, addressed "to the Filipino people in general, and to the Cordillera people in particular," Ka [short for Kasama, meaning comrade] Bing, former member of the CPLA military commission and a leading medical center, called on her former colleagues in the CPLA to return to the NPA and "the mainstream of the revolutionary movement."

Ka Bing explained that she and her comrades split from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA because they were "confused in our search for a particular political line for the Cordillera in the context of the national democratic revolution.

She said "the political line that we chose, which negated class struggle, was like that of the Lavas and the Tarucs, who after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, embraced the return of American imperialism and the landlord class, even in liberated areas where the revolutionary movement was strong. That was a classic example of capitulation to the enemy and collaboration with the exploiting classes."

In the same statement, Ka Bing chided some leaders of the CPLA as being more intent on projecting themselves as personalities rather than working for the collective upliftment of the masses. "We meant well when we split from the CPP-NPA. But it is now becoming clear to us that it was the enemy that gained from the split and not the exploited whom we intended to serve," she added.

Ka Bing, who was also a member of the negotiation panel sent by the CPLA to dialogue with the CPP-NPA, further claimed that CPLA personalities such as Molina, Moises Lingayo, and Fathers Balweg and Ortega have been implementing a program unknown to the rest of the CPLA members.

"It was also foolish for us to separate the Cordillera struggle from the national democratic revolution," Ka Bing concluded.

Meanwhile, an NPA commander interviewed by CNF [Cordillera News and Features] confirmed the return of Ka Bing to the organization. "CPLA fighters are confused," he said. "They expected to be warmly welcomed by the people: instead, the first thing the people asked them was why they split from the NPA. Ka Bing's return to us will surely be a big blow to them."

It seems that contradictory statements made by CPLA commanders in the past are now causing major disagreements in their ranks. Another thing that seems to be working against them is the obvious boredom of their fighters, seasoned veterans now confined to a rapidly shrinking area of influence.

The CPLA was formed last April 7 by the four personalities earlier mentioned. It adopted an electric political line which swung from a demand for a separate Cordillera nation to a federation of states -- the Cordilleras, Mindanao and the rest of the Philippines -- to an autonomous state.

BALWEG'S MILITARY CONTACT REPORTEDLY MURDERED

HK181323 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A PC [Philippine Constabulary] officer, who was believed to have contributed to the breakup of the New People's Army and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA], was found dead Tuesday in a hinterland town in Kalinga Apayao.

A sketchy report from the PC provincial command said that the victim, Lt. Col. Rex Baquiran, was kidnapped by a suspected NPA band shortly before noon Saturday in barangay Ammacia, Pinukpok town, Kalinga Apayao.

Baquiran, assigned with the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civil Relations Service based in Isabela, was in Kalinga-Apayao on a civic action mission, and had been involved in rabbit and coffee raising and marketing of farmers' products in that province.

A military officer said Baquiran was a native of that province and a close friend of rebel priest Conrado Balweg, CPLA head, who recently struck a peace agreement with President Aquino.

As this developed, Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos disclosed an early morning attack by suspected communist rebels yesterday on a town near San Pablo City, Laguna, leaving a town resident and three other residents and seven PC soldiers wounded.

He said that a military team organized by Gen. Restituto Padilla, senior military commander in Region 4, was pursuing the rebel band which has retreated to a nearby mountainous area between Mounts Cristobal and Baranao.

Meanwhile, a policeman, a PC soldier and four suspected rebels were killed in an overnight battle with an NPA band Sunday through Monday in Isabela.

Killed were Pat. Vigilio Jose of the San Mariano Police Station, and one identified only as Constable Mandac.

In a report to Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, PC chief, Col. Manuel Avila, Region 2 PC commander said that Jose was killed and two other policemen were wounded when their team was ambushed by a suspected rebel band at about 10:30 p.m. Sunday while on a foot patrol mission in San Mariano.

A joint PC and police team under Sgt. Voltaire Benavidez of the 133rd PC Company was sent to pursue the NPAs.

On Monday, at 1:30 a.m., the team caught up with the rebels. Mandac and four unidentified rebels were killed and three PC soldiers were wounded in the gunbattle.

PROPOSED MNLF-CORDILLERA ALLIANCE REPORTED

HK181411 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The leaders of two rebel groups, both already committed to a truce with the government, want to meet each other in a bid to strengthen their campaign for self-rule in their two regions.

Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Conrado Balweg of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) met on separate occasions last week with President Aquino and entered into a ceasefire pact with the military.

"I heard about their own revolution in the Cordilleras, and I would very much want to meet Fr. Balweg," Misuari told a film director doing a documentary on the problem in the South.

Multi-awarded film-maker Amable "Tikoy" Aguiluz VI gave the INQUIRER an advanced screening of his film -- tentatively titled "Moro Conflict" -- where Misuari expressed his intention to meet Balweg. Aguiluz's exclusive interview with the Muslim leader took place days after the 2nd Bangsa Moro National Congress which ended 10 days ago, inside a rebel camp where abandoned tanks taken from the military provided the background.

Earlier, Balweg told the INQUIRER that there are plans to set up an alliance between the two groups.

"The situation in Mindanao is similar to the Cordillera experience," Balweg said. "I hope we can soon meet with our brothers in the South."

Sources in the MNLF and the CPLA confirmed this desire to meet, adding that both sides have exchanged emissaries.

Misuari was a founding member of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) [Nationalist Youth] the youth group CPP founding chairman Jose M. Sison founded in 1964. The NPA also operates in a number of provinces in Mindanao.

Misuari claims control over 200,000 armed MNLF fighters who operate in the southern island of Mindanao. The Muslim separatist leader remains firm on his stand that the Bangsa Moro Islamic Republic -- which they declared in 1981, should be recognized by the Aquino government.

On the other hand, the CPLA is a five-month old splinter group of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in the Cordilleras. The CPLA claims to be the dominant rebel group in three of the Cordillera's five provinces.

Although avowedly non-communist, the two groups maintain relations with the New People's Army (NPA), the communists' military arm.

The CPLA-NPA relations, however, were strained the last few months because of charges and countercharges. The communist rebels in the Cordilleras, though, were forced to abandon military operations against the armed forces in the region following an agreement with the tribal people to maintain peace in the area.

The CPLA proposes a federal type of government providing for independent autonomous states for Cordillera and Muslim Mindanao. In a paper submitted to the President, the CPLA said their autonomous state would be socialist-inclined.

On the other hand, the CPP considers the MNLF a "tactical ally" since they both advocate armed struggle for the advancement of their cause. Misuari denies the link, however, saying in a press conference: "I became a communist only because Mr. Marcos called me so. I am not a communist, and the MNLF does not have any ties at all with the CPP or the NPA."

Underground sources told the INQUIRER that the meeting may not take place immediately as Misuari is slated to return to the Middle East soon, but hinted that an emissary of the Cordillera rebels is on his way for a meeting with the Muslim leaders.

MISUARI ORDERS PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CREATED

HK181419 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[By Manuel Del Carmen]

[Text] Cabcaban, Basilan -- Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] chairman Nur Misuari directed Tuesday the Basilan Revolutionary Council to establish a provisional government in the province preparatory to the declaration of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Republic during the first state congress held here.

Misuari, who was in Zamboanga City yesterday to issue the same directive, also urged the Bangsa Moro people to cast aside differences and unite for a common cause to attain the aspirations of the people envisioned under the Islamic Republic.

This developed even as the government and the Moro National Liberation Front signed Tuesday an agreement to put up a national secretariat to facilitate talks for the eventual resolution of the 14-year-old secessionist problem in Mindanao, the Philippines News Agency reported.

The agreement was signed in a makeshift stage in this hinterland barangay between Agapito Aquino, civilian government coordinator, and Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali of the MNLF in a simple ceremony in the presence of MNLF chairman Nur Misuari and about 4,000 armed MNLF civilians attending the Bangsa Moro Congress here, the PNA said.

Zain Jali said the secretariat will be housed at the Al Makhdum Islamic University at Pitogo barangay, Zamboanga City.

Both Aquino and Zain Jali are expected to come out with their respective panels within a few days to finally work out arrangements to solve the MNLF problem the report added.

Misuari earlier met with President Aquino in Sulu and agreed to a continued cessation of armed hostilities between their military forces while negotiations are under way to achieve permanent peace in Mindanao.

However, the Sept. 5 meeting did not dwell on whether the Muslims would like independence or autonomy for Mindanao.

Executive secretary Joker Arroyo has said this issue would be discussed during the meeting between the MNLF and the government panels.

"There is no turning back," Misuari said, "we have gone a long way to hopefully see our dream of independence be transformed soon into a living reality."

Misuari said that the MNLF has 200,000 freedom fighters armed with sophisticated weapons that will reach half a million in six months.

He said the MNLF has fought the much superior Armed Forces of the Philippines in the past with bladed weapons. "There is no reason why the Bangsa Moro cannot succeed now," he added.

"But more than the strength of numbers, the thing to reckon with is that the MNLF is recognized by the Organization of Islamic Countries composed of 46 nations, a link that no government can destroy," the MNLF chieftain said.

During the consultation congress, Misuari also clarified the accusation of Hashim Salamat, chairman of the splinter group Moro Islamic Liberation Front, that MNLF violated an agreement with the former.

Salamat, in a statement released to the media, said the MNLF violated its agreement with MILF that the Salamat faction would be included in talks between the MNLF and the Philippine government.

"There is no such an agreement," Misuari said.

GOVERNMENT, MNLF AGREE ON MORO SECRETARIAT

BK180126 Manila PNA in English 0058 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By Felino M. Santos]

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (OANA/PNA) -- The government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Tuesday signed an agreement to put up a national secretariat to facilitate talks for the eventual resolution of the 14-year-old secessionist problem in southern Philippines.

The agreement was signed between Agapito 'Butz' Aquino, civilian government coordinator, and Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali of the MNLF in a simple ceremony in the presence of top MNLF leaders, including MNLF chairman Nur Misuari and about 4,000 armed MNLF's civilians attending a Bangsa Moro congress in Basilan, about 940 km south of Manila.

Ustadz Zain Jali said the secretariat will be housed at the Al Makhдум Islamic University at Pitogo Barangay, Zamboanga City.

Both Aquino and Zain Jali are expected to come out with their respective panels within a few days to finally work out arrangements to solve the MNLF problem.

Accompanying Aquino to this Bangsa Moro congress were Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Philipinas (PDSP) and Ramon Pedrosa of the August Twenty One Movement (ATOM). Both flew in by helicopter from Zamboanga to witness the congress.

The agreement also sought to have the government allow the funneling of funds for the secretariat, including from foreign sources and that this funding for peace purposes will be recognized by both the Philippines government and the MNLF.

The congress, which started Tuesday and expected to wind up today, is the second consultation of Misuari with Muslim leaders after a congress in Maimbung, Sulu, from Sept 2 to 5.

Misuari arrived here by motor launch from Maimbung.

In his address in Tausog dialect, Misuari emphasized that the MNLF loves peace more than it loves war and hoped that the government will continue to remain sincere in its effort to resolve the Mindanao problem.

Misuari is conducting a series of consultations among the Bangsa Moro people, both MNLF members and non-MNLF Muslims.

Misuari is scheduled to meet with other MNLF commanders from the Zamboanga peninsula at Sacol today.

DEPUTY MINISTER TO MEET SALAMAT IN SAUDI ARABIA

HK180746 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano will meet Filipino Muslim rebels in Saudi Arabia as part of negotiations for peace talks between the government and the rebels. Tamano will leave Manila today for Riyadh to meet with Hashim Salamat, head of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF]. The meeting was arranged by Abdulla [name indistinct], secretary of the Jeddah-based Muslim group. During an interview, Salamat said that he is not opposed to meeting with Tamano [words indistinct] with the MILF [words indistinct] between President Aquino and MNLF leader Nur Misuari.

BMIP WELCOMES OFFER FOR MUSLIMS TO JOIN TALKS

HK181305 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP) said it welcomes the decision of President Aquino to invite other Muslim leaders to a peace talk to end the 14-year secessionist war in Mindanao and Sulu.

Datu Firdausi Abbas, Secretary-General of the BMIP, told a press conference ~~yesterday~~ the President's move was a sound step to end hostilities in the South.

He said the move was the right approach in solving the Mindanao conflict, which had claimed more than 60,000 casualties and left about 250,000 Muslims homeless.

Last Monday, President Aquino asked deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano to invite leaders of other Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) factions to a peace conference.

A week before President Aquino left for the United States for an official working visit, the President met with secessionist leader Nur Misuari in Jolo to pave way for a possible peaceful solution to the Mindanao problem.

Abbas said the meeting with Misuari, however, did not produce positive gains. Instead, fraternal genocide escalated, with intense and fierce fighting between rival MNLF factions expected in the next few weeks.

To date, at least 46 people, 18 of them combatants, have been killed in three big clashes between MNLF factions.

Two of the clashes were between forces of secessionist leader Misuari and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) under Ustadz Hashim Salamat. The third was between Misuari's forces and Dimas Pundato's reformist forces.

Abbas claimed the meeting between Aquino and Misuari was not sanctioned by the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). He said the military had also objected to the plan of meeting only with Misuari.

Abbas said the next peace talks invitation between the government and splintered MNLF forces should be coursed through the OIC and other Muslim political, religious and traditional leaders should be invited for the meeting.

HONASAN, KAPUNAN ON CEASE-FIRE, STABILITY

HK181121 Quezon City VERITAS in English 11-17 Sep 86 pp 18-19

[Text] They are called the "Enrile boys": Col. Gregorio Honasan [GH] better known as Gringo, defense ministry security chief; and Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan [EK], better known as -- of all things -- "Red", head of MND [Ministry of National Defense] intelligence. Both are 38 years old, both driven by what they call a "vision," both having the power, resources and determination to pursue it. That both are keenly intelligent is at once reassuring as it is unsettling, depending on your politics.

In the end, the interview with VERITAS' Reina B. Casenas reveals one thing. Each, despite charges that they are "dog-loyal to Enrile," is unmistakably his own man.

When they say, "consistent kasi siya (Enrile) sa visions namin," ["he (Enrile) is consistent with our visions"], you are given the feeling that they chose Enrile...not the other way round.

The excerpts:

VERITAS: What parameters do you use to determine the stability of a government?

HONASAN: We can define it only within the parameters of our area of competence which is peace and order and, of course, in our capacity as private citizens. As a citizen, I would look at the economic factors: What is the buying power of the peso, the stability of the foreign exchange rate --

KAPUNAN: There are political, economic and social factors. These were the same factors we considered during the Marcos administration which was very unstable.

SA [on] Economic: Are the local investors willing to invest in business? Normally, the foreign investors would look at the local investors first. Then you look at capital flow. Is it going in or out, would local investors rather invest their money abroad?

Sa [on] Social aspect, you look at the groupings, the aspirations of people. During the time of Marcos, people went beyond basic needs and became very political. Dahil wala nang pag-asa [because there was no hope]. Ngayon, kung ang basic needs, halimbawa, hindi ma-fulfill [Now, for example, if the basic needs are not fulfilled], there will again be a resurgence of going back to things which they perceive as a solution to alleviate their basic needs.

Right now, the pattern is the same, although I don't know if it can be considered as a contributing factor in the stability or instability of government.

VERITAS: What is your assessment of the peace and order situation?

GH: Well, there are the negotiations for regional and national ceasefire. We can see a lot of sincerity on the part of the government, especially President Aquino. But this has not been met with an equal amount of sincerity on the part of the armed component of the Communist Party. While we have implemented government policy and adopted a passive defense posture -- we only go out when the security of the civilian sector is threatened -- the NPA has continued...indiscriminately.

This does not really promote stability in the sense that our people are beginning to wonder if we are talking to the right people on the other side. We anticipated this, since we knew they will use (ceasefire talks) for what they perceive as a no-win situation, unless they can really achieve political power.

They have not set a timetable for destroying the Armed Forces of the Philippines, although they have been offering the NPA as the alternative armed forces of the people. But they have set a timetable for achieving political power. So I'm just wondering if we are playing the right ball game, wondering if we are not actually getting the raw end of the deal.

EK: Look, during Marcos' time, the organizational structure of the party had the Central Committee, below that are the propaganda arm and the armed component, then a dotted line below connects the NDF [National Democratic Front]. Ngayon, among ipinapalabas nila [now, what are they trying to put forth]? It's now the NDF on top, seemingly a broad coalition of forces to establish a strong position in the negotiation table.

HH [as published]: and now here is a partido ng bayan [people's party] advocating legal struggle. Yet they don't want to renounce the armed struggle. So they want to wage war on all fronts.

Fortunately, there are encouraging indications that the President is beginning to perceive this attitude of the Communists for what it is.

KK [as published]: Isa pa d'yan [there is another thing]. If you are a government in the process of making a constitution, knowing that the constitution is your basic law, your basic bottomline whenever you talk about your country, does it mean to say now that we do not have a basic bottom-line?

Now we have the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], we have the MNLF negotiating with the government. What bottom-line do we use? If there is negotiation, meron ka nang position [you have a position] and the negotiation cannot go lower than that, or else it will violate your country already. Without that, how do we set the bottom-line ngayon [now]? How do you face these people in the negotiating table kung wala kang bottom-line. Hanggang saan ba sila puede. [...If there is no bottom line. How far will you let them go]?

VERITAS: Are you saying that negotiations for ceasefire should be postponed until after we've ratified a constitution?

GH: Ang point lang namin [our only point] is that the ceasefire has not been translated into a definite national policy. You have a soldier in the field. The national policy or guidelines must be clear to him in connection with the NPA. Babarilin ba'yan. Kakamayan? Wewelcomin ba with a brass band? [Is he to be shot? Shaken hands with? To be welcomed with a brass band?] Or do you ignore him? E, may baril 'ung kabilang mama [Well, the man has a gun]. Hindi naman AFP [It isn't the AFP], which he knows to be the only constitutionally authorized armed group in our society...Kaya tayo inaambush. Kawawa naman kami [That is why we are being ambushed. We are to be pitied.

VERITAS: Offhand, it would seem that there is a communication gap --

GH: There is no communication gap. Ang vacuum namin nasa policy [Our vacuum is in the policy].

VERITAS: Doesn't the military take part in policymaking for the ceasefire talks?

GH: We've been hoping that we would be part of policy in terms of input. Pero sabi nila [but according to them] military men have no reason to speak out about political matters. We think it is our moral right to know what we are dying for. Pag sinabing attack, attack kasi kami, e. Pagsinabing pullback pullback [When told to attack, we attack. When told to pull back, we pull back].

VERITAS: And yet, the military solution is said to have failed miserably during Marcos's time.

GH: But we are not advocating a military solution --

EK: Insurgency is not a military problem, you see, it is basically a political problem --

GH: It's not the [preceding word published in italics] problem. It's a symptom of a bigger problem --

EK: Political...economic...

GH: There were real issues then, like the Marcos dictatorship. Now that that is gone, the same issue is revived but with a different coating. It's not any more Marcos, now it's Enrile and Ramos ... It's fascism. But who are kidding?

VERITAS: What solution are you advocating then?

EK: There should be total effort. If this is government, the military is just the right arm. And the military effort is just a small portion of the total effort. During the time of Marcos, whenever you tried to solve a problem, it was regarded as basically political in nature, but with either social or economic undertones. And then you tried to look for a political solution.

To me, this was a fallacy from the very beginning. And the solution na nakita namin d'yan [and the solution we see for it] is a total government effort to address the basic issues presented by large groupings of people; like the issue of land reform, delayed justice, social services ...

VERITAS: But what about immediate solutions? All that takes a long time ...

GH: Exactly. So if we were to judge the Aquino administration by a reference point of 100 days, then what happened to the 20 years of Marcos? It took us 20 years to deteriorate to this level under Marcos, yet we expect Mrs. Aquino to solve (everything) in 400 days.

EK: Let's go back to total effort. Look at this military commander. Sabi n'ya smga tao [He tells the people]: Trust this government because it will deliver the things that you need. We have a strong economy, etc. etc. Then sabihin ng mga tao: Major, problem namin 'yung sewer system ditc, problema namin ang tubig, problema namin 'yung chairman -- magnanakaw. [Then the people say: Major, our problem is the sewer system, the water, the chairman -- he is a thief].

You don't push these problems away. So you say you'll try to do something about it, refer it to the agency concerned. Lyon ang promise mo. Pero pag-als ng military commander doon at nakagawa na siya ng report at recommendation, wala namang sumusunod [that is your promise. However, when the military commander leaves and makes reports and recommendations, nothing follows]. Where is the mayor? Any social services na kailangan? Pagbalik n'ya doon sabihin ng mga tao, sinungaling ka pala, e. [The social services needed? When he returns, the people will say: You lied to us].

GH: Sabihin nila, mas mabuti pa 'yung NPA. Tinuro lang namin 'yung magnanakaw ng kalabaw, pinatay nila kahapon. [They will say, the NPA is better. We pointed out to them the carabao thief and they killed him yesterday].

VERITAS: But again, reforms in that area will take a long time...

GH: But we're talking of immediate action, like you said. We are there for immediate action, pero walang sumusunod. So nabibitin kami [... but nothing followed suit. So we are left hanging].

EK: Lumalbas kaming contrabida dahil walang sumusunod [We end up looking like villains because nothing followed]. People in the countryside are calling us a bunch of liars. I must admit that during the time of Marcos, ganyan din ang situation, [...such was the situation], that's why we learned from it. Ngayon, ganyang din ang situation [now, the situation remains the same]. Government is not doing what it is supposed to do there in the bottom level.

GH: By the way, government -- should adopt a centrist posture. Dapat nasa gitna 'yan [it should be at the center]. The military should not be treated as a separate organ. It is your right hand. Ang impression namin, hindi, [our impression is that it is not so]. Attacks on us are just allowed.

VERITAS: By who?

GH: The left. For example, the human rights violation cases. Here is the military. Here is the NPA. Here is the government na nagme-mediate [mediating] between the two. Any attack on the military should be viewed as an attack on the government. Pag sinabi pwilang mga bobo 'yan, mga human rights violators 'yan... dapat ikaw (government) ang tinatamaan. [If they say that we are idiots, human rights violators... it should be you (the government) that feels hit at].

VERITAS: What is being suggested is that members of the military during the Marcos regime violated human rights.

GH: Wala na si Marcos. hindi na natin puedeng scapegoat si Marcos. [Marcos is gone. We cannot use Marcos as the scapegoat].

EK: We participated in the removal of Marcos also.

GH: Our point is that if the armed forces, now in the midst of implementing much needed reforms, can heal itself, then maybe the other government agencies can ... and the other sectors can. Gumalaw na kami [we have made our move]. But what do they want us to do, commit mass suicide? We were not trusted during the Marcos administration. Now we are not trusted again... because we are McCarthyists.. we are planning a coup d'etat--

VERITAS: Are you?

GH: Look at the data. By the historical data alone, how can we?

EK: You try to examine the different forces active in our society right now. Don't focus only on the military.

GH: And don't focus on individuals. For once don't focus on individuals --

EK: And try to establish kung ano ang mga objectives ng different forces [and try to establish the objectives of the different forces]. We have the Communists. We have the Loyalists, the Leftists, the MNLF. Then we have the government of which the military is only a part of.

These are the basic forces na naglalaro sa ating society ngayon [operating in our society today], each wanting to impose its will upon the others. Now ano ang propaganda line ng mga loyalists? Sabi nila unstable ang gobyerno [now what is the propanganda line of the loyalists? they claim the government is unstable]--

GH: Injustice, incompetence of the Aquino administration --

EK: Tapos ano ang kanilang strategy to gather a base, an armed base? [then, what is their strategy to gather a base, an armed base?] It is to drive a wedge between the government and the military. They're doing this, kasi malay nila, baka ma-win over nila nag military [because they think they just might win over the military].

Now look at the Left. The same issue: injustice pa rin, unstable ang gobyerno...pero ang means din nito to gain control is to drive that same wedge because the military is their only stumbling block now. Kasi besides the military, sila na lang ang may armed forces [still injustice, unstable government...but their means to gain control is still to drive that same wedge because the military is their only stumbling block now. Because aside from the military, they are the only ones with an armed forces].

These are two forces n parehong paraan [with the same method], with the same objectives. Now, add to them certain people inside government. Pagkananggagaling na sa loob ng gobyerno, mga komentaryong supporting either of the other forces, then it becomes more dangerous. [When they come from within the government, those commentaries supporting either of the other forces, then it becomes more dangerous].

You look at the broad mass of people. Naririnig nila ang propaganda ng kanan. Naririnig nila ang propaganda ng kaliwa. nagpopropaganda pa 'yung tao sa gobyerno. Kawawang tao, nanini wala na. [They hear the propaganda from the left. they hear the propaganda from the right. Then people in the government make propaganda. Poor people, they start believing them].

VERITAS: Why were Minister Enrile and General Ramos so lenient on the loyalist who staged the Manila hotel putsch?

EK: Dahil may policy of maximum tolerance na binaba sa amin. [Because we have a policy of maximum tolerance issued to us].

VERITAS: But Minister Enrile was seen as having preempted the President in announcing amnesty for the loyalists.

GH: Before Enrile came out with that policy, there was a consultation with the President.

EK: I was there in the meeting when Enrile was reporting to the President. "Anong guidelines, Ma'am?" sabi n'ya kay Presidente ["What are the guidelines, ma'am?" he asked the president]. Settle it peacefully. So how do you setle peacefully? You negotiate; again, may bottom-line ka. [Again, you have a bottom line]. Binigyan namin ng deadline at walang violent incidents na mangyayari. [We gave them a deadline and that no violent incidents should occur]. Now what will the government offer in return? They were offered amnesty also.

VERITAS: Who suggested amnesty?

EK: It came from the President. And, in fact, it was supported by Rene Saguisag.

VERITAS: But doesn't the military tradition call for more punitive measures against coup attempts. In other countries, they shoot traitors, don't they?

EK: Alam mo, nag-evolve na rin ang military organization natin into a thinking one, e. Isipin mo, pagka cpp-npa, whose aim is also to achieve power, huwag barilin. Pero pagka loyalist, depat barilin. [You know, our military organization has also evolved into a thinking one. Think of this, if the CPP-NPA whose aim is also to achieve power, is not to be shot at, and then the loyalist must be shot]. Do you see any parity in that kind of policy?

VERITAS: Is that what RAM [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] is all about? Thinking before following orders.

EK: No, not really. Kundi 'yung conscience [it is just that conscience] should be a major input in military decisionmaking. During the time of Marcos, sabi nila ang military tuta, hindi nag-iisip, bobo, automation [they call the military running dog, that they do not think, are idiots, automation] Ngayong nag-iisip na ang military, ayaw na nila sa militarang nag-iisip. [Now that the military thinks, they do not want it to think]. The military should not say anything, should stay in barracks. But we are citizens, too, and we are also entitled to enjoy the fruits of the Revolution.

VERITAS: Let's talk about Minister Enrile's announcements about Reds in government and Loyalist plans to kidnap Cory and members of her Cabinet. Intelligence support for these announcements could only have come from --

EK: From me.

VERITAS: Yes, as head of the MND intelligence. Was there an urgent basis for these announcements which some people say were aimed to destroy public confidence?

EK: Of course. We have documents, kaya lang [it is just that] we can't bring them all out because we will burn our sources.

VERITAS: You're saying there are cardbearing Communists in the government?

EK: Yes.

VERITAS: In the Cabinet?

EK: No, not in the Cabinet, but in sensitive decisionmaking positions.

VERITAS: You're referring to Communists who surrendered or were captured during Marcos' time and were given positions in government.

EK: No, 'yung infiltrators talaga [No, they are really infiltrators]. Even during the time of Marcos, there were infiltrators in the different ministries of government and the same is going on up to now. We have records. After the revolution, we checked. And they're still there.

VERITAS: Let's talk about now. Has the Aquino administration appointed such infiltrators to government positions? Lyong duly-appointed, pero infiltrators pala. [those who are duly appointed, but turned out to be infiltrators].

EK: Yes.

VERITAS: If there are two, three or four communists in government positions, are those enough to launch what people call a red scare?

EK: There are more. And since they are in decisionmaking areas, then it is [preceding word published in italics] alarming.

VERITAS: Was it good policy to make it public? For example, the military knew of movement of troops into Manila before the Manila hotel incident, but chose not to expose it. So if there are Communist infiltrators in government, then why hit the headlines with it, destroying credibility of the government in the process?

GH: This is a propaganda war.

EK: The CPP is doing its best, doing everything in its power to gain political control. It will not stop at anything except total control. Hindi natutulog lang sila [They are not sleeping]. Twenty-five hours a day, they're thinking about that. Twenty-five hours a day, they're moving towards that.

So if we talk about stability, may problema na d'yan, pero hinush-hush lang natin simply because we want a stable peace situation [so if we talk about stability, there is a problem already, but we are hushing it up simply because we want a stable peace situation]. But stable for whom...for the left to move? Or the government to pursue its goals. But if we must pursue the goals of government, as of course we must, then definitely dapat na-identify kaagad iyan at tatanggailin, 'di ba [then definitely, they must be identified, immediately and then dismissed, right]?

But the process itself is being made to appear as a stumbling block to stability. Well, we're certainly not going to create stability for the Left to operate and move forward. But it looks like that is the kind of stability the Left wants...na hindi sila ginagalaw [not to touch them]. To allow them to eat into our system.

Now what's wrong, halimbawa [for instance], if I expose them? But the propaganda says we've rocked boats, destabilized. I say it should make our government more stable in the sense that stronger policies should now come down against this, and then you would be building your foundation as a government.

VERITAS: Then what would ceasefire talks achieve?

EK: The CPP would go into a coalition but with the end of achieving political power. Step-by-step iyan sila, e. dahil hindi naman sila puedeng mag-jump seguro, kasi nasunog sila noong boycott. Nasunog sila noong pebrere [They are doing this step by step. Maybe because they cannot jump for they were hurt by the boycott. They were hurt last February].

VERITAS: You're saying it's naive to think the majority of insurgents merely had personal or political grievances, hindi political ideology.

GH: The majority does not control the directions of the Communist Party. It is the propagandist, the Central Committee, the die-hards. Not the ones who went out because of emotional issues. In fact, some of them are being killed for wanting to go down. Sabihin nila, wala na si Marcos, di bababa na kami, baka may pag-asa na. Aba, hindi puede, sasabihin naman ng iba [They said: Marcos is gone. Let us go down, maybe there is hope. But the others would say, no, that is not allowed].

VERITAS: Is there any organized group now capable of staging a coup d'etat?

GH: During the time of Marcos, may Marcos group, may Ver Group [there is a Marcos group, Ver group]

Ngayon ang dami na naman. [Now, there are again many]. (Name government officials and business identified with President Aquino.) But it would take time for any one group to do it. Matagal na tanungan iyan [That is a question that takes time to answer]. In the military, for example, you wouldn't know if the officers na kilala mo during the time of Marcos are the same people ngayon [in the military, for example, you wouldn't know if the officers you knew during Marcos time are still the same people].

But if you talk of coup d'etat, may bago na rin kaming military tradition [we also have a new military tradition]. When Minister Enrile and General Ramos decided to make a stand here at nagsisimula nang maglipatan ng mag moral issues noong February [and moral issues began shifting last Feb]... Noong mga [At that time when some] 70 per cent of the armed forces were falling behind Ramos and Enrile, they opted not to keep this power for themselves but realign it behind President Aquino.

VERITAS: Is this what you meant earlier by historical data?

GH: Yes. It was a sign of good faith... So now we have a military tradition: The military will always subordinate itself to duly constituted, elected or perceived mandated civilian authority.

VERITAS: Perceived mandate, is that the new tradition?

GH: Yes, but how do you validate the perception? We have get clear signals from the people.

VERITAS: You're also saying that if you get enough signals that would lead to the conclusion that the perceived mandate is no longer there...

GH: Then, the people will have to tell us to act, just like what happened in February. We acted, sumuporta sila [They supported us] -- four-and-a half million -- in EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] and Santolan, so we said: This is a clear mandate. Tama ang ginawa natin. [We did the right thing].

VERITAS: You're saying you will not act without the support of the people.

GH: Hindi kami puedeng gumalaw, e. Kaya kami natatalo sa counter-insurgency noon, dahil sa hindi kami sinusupportahan ng tao, e. Ngayon pa? Na pareho pa rin ang problema sa counter insurgency [we cannot make a move. That was why we were defeated in our counterinsurgency drive in the past - because the people did not support us. What about now? Where we have the same problem in the counterinsurgency drive]? So the problem of giving us clear signals is not with us, it's with the people. In the same way that we're not saying that the NAFP now is really the new armed forces, na lahat matino. [that everyone is upright]. Ang dami pa ring abuso [There is still a lot of abuses].

Pero if we turn to the NPA as the alternative armed forces, then we're embracing completely a new ideology. And we cannot allow that. To us, it's question of survival.

The Marcoses and the Vers, and generations of Marcoses and Vers, will never forgive us for February. The Communist Party will not forgive us for February. The MNLF and other secessionist groups will never forgive us for February.

If we have to fight, we will fight to survive. Iyan ang bottom-line namin [that is the bottom line]. And we hope the people will perceive it also as a question of national survival. Sabihin nating wala na si Macos [Let us say Marcos is gone]. But if you can find the time to check on the corruption in government offices now, it would be interesting to compare it with the corruption during Marcos' time 'ika nga [as they say], we have changed intelligent crooks with dumb crooks.

VERITAS: If that's the case, what happens now?

GH: Again, that's a question of level of confidence, what red (DK) calls bottom line and the crossover point, signals from the people...and total effort.

Military officers and men (mostly those who captured GTV 4 during the Revolution) reportedly tried to refuse the medals and citations given by President Aquino during the PMA [Philippines Military Academy] graduation rites earlier this year. An MND source said it was in deference to Honasan, Kapunan et al who they felt deserved them more.

They've not made money out of what they did, did not get one medal or even a plaque of appreciation, did not even get promoted, except for one RAM officer. Although they're not complaining, he hastily added.

Is the apparent stridency of the Enrile camp part of a planned protracted campaign eventually to wrest political power? Or is it due to unspoken disappointment, even bitterness, and a growing fear that they may be stripped of the power to protect themselves from equally bitter enemies?

PARTIDO NG BAYAN LEADER BANNED FROM U.S.

HK180829 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The American Embassy in Manila has cancelled the U.S. visa of labor leader and Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] Chairman Rolando Olalia. The ban placed on his projected visit to the United States is believed to be the result of his close links with Filipino communists. Olalia had received an Eisenhower [word indistinct] (?scholarship) to attend a [words indistinct] in Philadelphia. Commenting on the ban, Olalia said this action by the U.S. Government is a clear violation of democratic principles.

FORMER MP CLAIMS AQUINO ISSUED DETENTION ORDERS

HK180313 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Former MP Rafael Recto warned yesterday that Presidential Detention Orders [PDO] have been issued against at least 40 loyalist leaders, including himself and former Sen. Arturo Tolentino.

Recto said the PDOs were issued by President Aquino before she left the other day, apparently in reaction to a report which he described as false that loyalists are plotting to take over the government.

He said the PDOs would be served if deposed President Marcos leaves Hawaii; if widespread disorder occurs, or if there are massive troop movements.

He told the loyalists' regular "kapihan" [coffee] in Quezon City that Mrs. Aquino's trip to the US is bound to fail because the President cannot assure the continued presence of the US bases lest she draw the ire of communists and nationalists.

If Mrs. Aquino demands termination of the bases agreement, Recto said, she would be courting political disaster at the hands of the Americans, Recto said.

Recto also expressed doubts that the President can convince American businessmen to invest, because the American stock market is now undergoing a downtrend, and because of uncertainties in the country.

Justice Alfredo Lazro criticized what he said was a classic example of injustice being perpetrated against his client, Fernando "Ding" Diaz, president of the loyalist group, "Ako's Pilipino Movement." [I am a Filipino Movement]

Diaz has been tagged by the police as the principal suspect in the murder of former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota.

He said Lota's relatives have executed an affidavit of desistance for prosecution on Lota's killing, but prosecutors have refused to drop the case, "for political considerations."

Oliver Lozano said intelligence reports have been received that communists may attempt to overthrow the government during the absence of Aquino.

Lozano, spokesman of the Freedom Fighters of the Philippines, said the overthrow move would start with the assassination of ranking defense and military officers, including Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos.

Meanwhile, former Sen. Arturo Tolentino attended another loyalist kapihan hosted by the Ako's Pilipino Movement in Taytay, Rizao.

Tolentino said that people are already getting restive over the Aquino government because some of the Aquino appointees are in a hurry to become instant millionaires.

CORRECTION TO VISAYAS MILITARIZATION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Militarization in Visayas Reported Increasing," published in the 18 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page P 8, paragraph six, line one:

...aside from regular troopers, have also been tagged as the culprits... (supplying dropped passage)

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